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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the American ship *ACASTA*, Captain Thomas Cloutman, from Boston the 22d of October; and we hope soon to be able to lay before our readers such intelligence as may transpire through this channel. In the mean time we proceed with our selections from the English Papers in our possession, which will not be soon exhausted. In a subsequent page, is an article on the London *JOHN BULL*, which may attract the attention of the *NICKS*, and other members of the "Society of Friends," who will be glad to find, that they are not disgraced by their pattern and prototype.

National Schools.—The Eleventh Annual Report of the *National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor* in the principles of the Established Church is just printed. It states an increase of about 12,000 children in the present year, and the total number of children in the National Schools actually united, at nearly 250,000; in addition to the numbers training in schools formed essentially on the principles of the National Society, but not actually received into union.

No particular accounts have been received from the National Schools established in the Foreign dependencies, with the exception of two places, the Presidency of Bombay and New Brunswick. At the former place, the cause of National Education appears to be supported with great spirit, under the patronage and sanction of the highest authorities. There is a Central School at Bombay; three other Schools in which Christians and Natives are received; four schools for Natives only; and schools, in addition to these, in each of the several regular regiments there stationed. The total number of scholars in these several schools amounted, by the last report, to 1023.—39 grants of money, amounting to 3425*l.* have been made in the course of the year, to assist in the erection of schools in different parts of the kingdom. In conclusion, the Report observes, that the benefits, which the accounts from all parts of the country continue uniformly to state, are not only most manifest in the improved condition of the children, but are also very generally perceptible in the more orderly and decent habits of the parents.—*Hampshire Telegraph*, Sept. 16.

Ring of Bells at the death of the late Marquis of Londonderry.—(From a Correspondent.)—The village of *HAMBLEDON*, Hants, has unhappily, we hope and believe undeservedly, been condemned to figure in the public prints, amongst those two or three places in the kingdom which, by ringing of bells, indicated joy at the death of the late Marquis of Londonderry. We never believed that the rejoicing at an event so awful as self-destruction could be natural to any reflecting body of men professing Christianity, or even to any political party, not the most dangerous in its principles and contemptible in its efforts. We will therefore conclude that the solitary individual who tempted the ringers, in the absence of his Curate, was a wayward fellow, who (in the strictest sense of the phrase) *had his beer aboard*.—Under these feelings, we readily give insertion to a complement to the social intercourse and happy subsiding amongst the respectable part of the community in that vicinity, the little effort of a Gentleman who was lately at a large party there, on which occasion, *le petit jeu* called "Cupid is come," and a Ball, altogether unexpected, delighted "*Paimable jeunesse*." He

was asked, it appears, by some of the Ladies, what sort of figure an account of their *Rustic Fête* would make in the *HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH*: the following effusion thereupon enlivened the breakfast tables the next morning:—

Cupid, whose empire is unbounded (and whose sway will be universally acknowledged until the generations of men be no more—until the measure of time be lost in eternity, and measures of heavenly love be melted in blessed portions to us all), has of late been pleased to undertake a survey of his dominions, attended only by Hope and Desire, whom Venus selected for his companions and guides. The purpose was, we believe, to chuse a spot where he might fit his abode, and to which he might give decided and lasting preference. We understand, that he chose throughout the journey to remain *incognito*, although often tempted to indulge in his old sports. On all such occasions he was hailed as "the Prince of archers," and we understand he gave aching hearts to many bow-men of the border; but, last night, arriving at the village of *Hambledon*, where the *Graces* being assembled by express desire of his mother, the deity was pleased to manifest his presence and his power, in a pleasing and peculiar manner, which we have not language to describe. It was at a *fête du village*, where our Reporter was present, but he, poor man! was too much affected by the presence of the little God, whose universal sway he always before had been inclined to dispute; and in consequence of extreme agitation, he could not acquit himself as usual in his office. When darts flew thick as hail around him, he begged in vain for mercy, that he might take notes, and furnish us with a faithful account of what passed. He was at last pierced to the heart. Heaven only knows what the remote consequences may be, but the immediate consequences we most deeply regret, since, wounded and bleeding as he is at this moment, we cannot obtain from him sufficient information for the complete gratification of our Readers. He states, that the *Graces*, formerly three in number, have increased, and that no less than six of them "*gaily tripping on the light fantastic toe*," led myriads of charms through the mystic mazes of the dance; confusing the heads, but interesting the hearts of the beholders. The *Graces*, it appears, have assumed Christian names, but only three of them, Eleanor, Melissa, and Caroline, reached the ears of the Reporter. We hasten to the press with these few particulars, in hopes that beauty may speedily heal the wounds love has given, and that the interesting subject may feel our future columns. It is proper to add, however, that on this occasion, *Ceres* brought the choicest fruits of the earth, and *Bacchus*, to crown the feast, pressed some of the finest grapes; but—enough of that, it is with the intellectual part, only, we desire to impress the minds of our reader, and our conduct, in any further notice we may be enabled to give, shall be regulated accordingly. Venus, we are told, was to have been present, but, having lent all her charms to the six *Graces*, her absence was not felt or regretted. Indeed, we are doubtful whether the term *absence* can be properly applied, for she appeared and shone transcendantly in the best representatives which the universe could produce. We are now fully persuaded that Love has left for ever palaces and proud cities, to reign chiefly among a happy few, who inhabit a delightful vally in *Hampshire*.

N. B.—The above is a faithful extract from the *Messenger of Joy*, published this morning, August 9, 1822.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

Manchester Practice.—We select the following extract from the Manchester Paper, to show the spirit of office there. We would recommend a study of the French proceedings, on the trial of Berton, for the future government of the Magistracy and others, conducting this *Imperium in Imperio*, as there seems to be an aptitude to catch the spirit of any but English Law:—

"On Monday last an inquest was held at the Balloon Public-house, St. George's road, on the body of James Lusherband, who was shot by Richard Haslam, a watchman in the employ of the Commissioners of Police, about half past two o'clock in the morning of Sunday the 8th of Sept. This homicide having excited considerable interest, we attended the inquest in order to learn the facts of the case. We also wished to ascertain whether any attempt would be made (as on the inquiry into the death of John Laverty, reported in our Paper of the 24th of November last) to close the doors of the Inquest Room against the public; and were prepared to withstand a practice which we consider not only to be at variance with the law, but fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the administration of justice. We found on our arrival, however, that the room where the Jury were assembling was open; and no attempt was made to exclude spectators, until it was as much filled as was consistent with convenience. Before the proceedings commenced, the Coroner, John Milne, Esq. observing Mr. Taylor take out his note-book, addressed him to the following effect:—

"Mr. Taylor, I observe you are here; and you are quite welcome to remain in the room, if you please; but I dare say you know what Judge Bayley and others have said upon this subject; and the publication of the evidence might be injurious to this poor fellow, if it should turn out to implicate him, by creating a prejudice against his case. Therefore you must not take notes; or if you attempt to do so, you must leave the room.

"Mr. Taylor—Of course, it cannot be my wish to do any thing likely to prejudice the case of an accused person. However, I conceive the right to take notes necessarily accompanies my right to remain in the room. No person, I apprehend, is to presume to be acquainted with the object for which I take notes. But if, hereafter, I use those notes illegally, I must, of course, take the consequences; and I am ready to do so.

"Coroner—Oh! very well, if you are willing to agree to that, it's all right.

"The investigation then commenced. After it had proceeded some time, the Coroner observing Mr. Taylor taking notes, said he had no occasion to trouble himself to take down the evidence, for he pledged himself, that, if the verdict of the Jury should not criminate the person alleged to have shot the deceased, he would hand him his own notes, in order that the public might be informed of the facts of the case.

"Mr. Taylor thanked the Coroner for his politeness, but observed, he did not feel any difficulty in following the witnesses.

"At a subsequent period, when the gentlemen of the Jury were gone to inspect the spot where the catastrophe occurred, the Coroner called Mr. Taylor to him, and pointed out to his notice the concluding passage in a manuscript, written in a sort of pocket book, which he stated to be an opinion of the late Sir W. D. Evans, and which bore that 'any person who persisted in taking notes, after being desired to desist from doing so, might be removed from the inquest room by force.'

"Mr. Taylor—I go upon what I know to be the universal practice in London.

"Coroner—Yes, but if they do wrong there, that is no reason that we should.

"Mr. Taylor—I deny the wrong, Sir. However, I am come here prepared to bring that opinion to the test.

"Coroner—Oh! no, no! I don't wish to put it upon that footing at all; but you see what Mr. Evans's opinion says.

"Mr. Taylor—I do, Sir; but that is not necessarily law.

"Coroner—No, but it's very high authority, though.

"Here the conversation dropped."

More Clogherites—From the *Stamford News*.—It is our duty this week to inform the reader, that a gang of *Clogherites* has been unkenneled within the immediate circuit of our paper. The scenes between the Right Reverend Father in God and the soldier have been acted also at Grantham. By a fortunate accident, a letter from a young wretch, addressed to the valet of the Duke of Newcastle, fell into his Grace's hands, and led to suspicions sufficient to induce his Grace to send his valet in chains to Grantham Jail, for the examination of the Alderman: and with a view that the Alderman might investigate the affair, and bring the matter home to the parties, if possible. The *Love letter* also was sent, and through its means, the writer (after having absconded on hearing of the situation of his associate, the valet) was pursued, discovered, and taken. There are four beings charged with the offence, now in Grantham Jail, viz.—the writer of the letter—the valet—an inhabitant of Grantham—and a gentleman, or at least one who moves in a respectable sphere in London. The worthy Alderman, with praise worthy assiduity, is determined to fathom the affair, and all concerned are likely to be committed to Lincoln Castle for trial. The letter-writer, it is said, has implicated many; but our correspondent requests we may add nothing more, until the whole of the abominable affair is developed, when the names of the parties, and such other information as can be decorously given, will be laid before the public.

The following is a more particular account of this affair:—On Monday last (Sept. 19) Benjamin Chandler, late valet to the Duke of Newcastle, was committed to Lincoln Castle, by Sir R. Heron, Bart. charged with an unnatural offence. On the same day was committed to the same place, by the Alderman of Grantham, William Arden, Esq. of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, London, charged with the same offence; and on Tuesday was committed to the Castle, by the Alderman of Grantham, John Doughty, of Grantham, joiner, charged with the same. A discovery of the abominable intercourse which had been carried on, it is stated, was made through the circumstance of a letter from Grantham, intended for the valet at Clumber, but accidentally not addressed on the outside, falling into the hands of the Duke of Newcastle. His Grace, on discovering the nature of the contents, proceeded with due caution for furthering the purposes of justice, and the consequence has been the commitment of the above persons to Lincoln Castle for trial at the next assizes. The person committed as an *Equire*, was apprehended in London after the first examination of the others at Grantham, and was brought down in safe custody in one of the mail-coaches on Sunday morning. We understand that he had apartments at Grantham during the last hunting season.

The Bishop.—We have received certain information that the Bishop is in one of the hotels in Sackville-street, signing leases and receiving enormous fines night and day. Will he, or any of his family, give poor Byrne even a farthing for every time the iron and the thong have penetrated his soul?—*Dublin Herald of Tuesday, September 10.*

True bills were on Thursday night found against the Bishop Jocelyn, and the soldier, Moverly. Plant only was examined his evidence being considered by the Grand Jury as more than sufficient to criminate the parties. All the witnesses were ordered to be in readiness to go to Ireland.

The following promotions are spoken of in the highest circles, as those likely to take place in consequence of the deprivation of the Bishop of Clogher:—the Bishop of Down to be translated to Clogher; the Dean of St. Patrick's to be the new Bishop the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pomeroy to be Dean of St. Patrick's; and Mr. Plunket's son to have the parish of St. Anne.—*Dublin Paper.*

Three Marchionesses of Londonderry.—We have already mentioned that there are now three Marchionesses of Londonderry, although the creation of the title is so new as 1816. It is further remarkable, that there were lately three contemporaneous Countesses of Buckinghamshire, all relatives of the Marchioness of Londonderry, lately Lady Castlereagh, one of whom was her Ladyship's mother.

Thursday, March 20, 1823.

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Poor Rates.—The Appendix to the House of Commons Report, on the subject of the *Poor Rates Returns*, states the following as the sums of money "expended for the Relief of the Poor," since 1750, in England and Wales. The vast increase of Rate cannot fail to astonish every reader, operating as it does, as a Tax of seven per cent. on the property of the Country, and which accounts, in part, for the difficulties so extensively complained of.—It also appears, that owing to the defective state of the Poor Laws, nearly one million and a half out of the sum levied is spent in litigation, &c. instead of benefiting the Poor:

The Account of Monies Levied in England and Wales for 1821.

Total Sums levied,	£9,411,893	4
Payments thereout for other purposes than the Relief of the Poor,	1,375,868	1
Sums expended for the Relief of the Poor,	6,958,445	2
Total Sums expended,	8,334,313	3

Statement of Money expended on the Poor only in England and Wales.

Average of Three Years ending Easter 1750,	£ 689,971	0
Year ending Easter 1776,	1,521,732	0
Average of Three Years ending Easter 1785,	1,912,241	0
Year ending Easter 1813,	4,077,891	0
Average of Three Years ending March 25, 1815, ..	6,129,844	0
Ditto, ditto, 1818,	6,844,290	0
Ditto, ditto, 1821,	7,273,535	0
Property assessed under Schedule (A.) in 1815, ..	51,893,423	0

No.

Population in 1811,	10,502,500
Ditto, 1821,	12,218,500

The number of select Vestries, according to other Documents in the Appendix, in England is, 1,910; Assistant Overseers 1,838; in Wales 226 and 141. Total Select Vestries 2,145. Assistant Overseers 1,979.

Johanna Southcott.—It may be considered incredible, but is not the less true, that there are now many persons who believe in the divine mission of the above impostress. Wednesday, a miserable looking man named Davies, applied to the Magistrate at this office for advice and assistance under the following circumstances.—He stated that he had left his wife about twelve months, that she was a Southcottian, and followed strictly all the doctrines promulgated by that woman. That the reason of his leaving her was his disapprobation of her conduct with certain of Johannah's followers, with whom she lived in what she called "brotherly love?" but it was such love as he did not like.—Within the last few days his wife had sent to him, and informed him that she was in a state of pregnancy, and that he was the father. He wanted to know if it was possible, as he could prove non-access. She sent him word "it was a spiritual child," and explained the circumstance by stating, that the child was begotten by the "union of spirit," that is, by his (the applicant's) spirit having wandered some night within the last nine months from his body, and paid a visit to his wife's spirit at her house.

The Magistrate would hear no more of such stuff, and told the man he was mad to apply to him. The poor fellow said that his wife would not let him see her, for when he called at her brother Johannah Southcottian's she refused him admission. He then withdrew.

Woolen Manufacture.—Last week the REGALIA, from London for Van Dieman's Land, with between sixty and seventy passengers, going out to settle in that Colony, was detained by the Custom-house officers at Gravesend, because there was discovered on board, 9lb. 4oz. of worsted, belonging to the passengers, which, under an old musty law of Edward the Third, for the encouragement, protection, &c. of our wollen manufacture, was contraband, and it, with every thing else in the packages containing it, to the value of 50*l.* or 60*l.* was forfeited to the Crown. The owners of the REGALIA memorialised the Treasury, who restored the other contents of the packages, but condemned the worsted.

New Marriage Act.—We understand that the steam-packets crossing the Channel have lately had a great accession of male and female passengers, anxious to avoid the penalties and indecencies to which they are subjected, by the New Marriage Act, in the sister island, all of which they can avoid by offering up their vows in an Irish temple of Hymen. Ireland is, therefore, likely to become a greater favourite than Scotland for accomplishing love affairs.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

Miss Stephens.—The LITCHFIELD MERCURY states that Miss Stephens, of vocal celebrity, was married last week to Mr. Thomas Broadwood, of the firm of Broadwood and Co. musical instrument makers.

At the Middlesex Sessions yesterday, (September 14,) a wretch named John Wright, aged ninety-four, was indicted and found guilty of an assault on a child of nine years of age, and sentenced by the Court to two months solitary confinement in the House of Correction, Cold-bath-fields.

Land in America.—As matter of curiosity to our readers, we may mention, that 3,020 acres of land in the United States, situated on the Chippaway river, about nine miles from the river Mississippi, in Carver Tract, below the falls of St. Antony, above Blackbeek's settlement, in Moulson's manor, where a steam boat passes every fortnight, was sold on Wednesday, at Garraway's by Mr. Mitchell, in two lots, at 1*s.* per acre,

Smuggling.—From a Scotch Paper.—On the 30th ult. the brig FORTUNE was seized by Mr. Hawkins, commander of the revenue cutter MELVILLE, in Burntisland roadstead, on board of which were found 199 bales, containing from 8*lb.* to 63*lb.*, and in all 4,130*lb.* roll tobacco; one bag containing 114 ditto, ditto; one do. 112 do. do.; one do. 99 do. do.; two paper parcels containing 1*lb.* shag-tobacco; in all, 5,153*lb.* tobacco. One keg containing 10*lb.* of snuff; 283 kegs containing three and three-fourth gallons in each, and in all 1,061½ gallons foreign geneva; 20 kegs containing one and three-fourth gallons to each, 35 do. do.; in all, 1,096½ gallons foreign geneva; 33 boxes, and 213 bags, containing 1,512*lb.* black tea; one box containing seventy-two packs playing cards. On Thursday the whole crew was brought before a magistrate at Leith, when Adam Oates, master of the brig, and William Lewis, the mate, were committed to prison, till they shall severally pay the penalty of 100*l.* The place of concealment in the brig contrived for the contraband trade, was accessible from the stern externally, and internally there was no marks of any secret place; a false stern had been made, and a false stern post; and between that and the true stern were two places through which the contraband good were conveyed into the lower part of the brig. The fastenings by which access to the concealed places was prevented, were carefully made to appear like the treads of common bolts, and it was not till Mr. Hawkins had caused the false stern post to be cut away, that the contrivance was discovered. The apparent cargo was wood, and it would seem as if the most uncouth and rugged pieces had been selected, as if on purpose to prevent the facility of search. So confident was the master that his real cargo could not be discovered, that he lay off Burntisland a day and a night, without taking any measures to land or secure the contrabands goods. On appearing before the magistrate, the crew said nothing in their defence, but pleaded ignorance of any concealment. All the persons on board were liable to imprisonment, by a late act, unless they could show that they were passengers; but the magistrate would not construe the acts in its strictest sense, and because it appeared that the crew were engaged after the vessel had been loaded, he looked upon them in the light of passengers, who could know nothing of any illegal transaction, and, proceeded to convict the master and the mate only. Mr. Hawkins, the revenue officer, to his honour, did not interfere in the least to procure the conviction of the rest, though he would have been allowed 20*l.* per man, for every one of them, and said nothing to prejudice their case: he observed that he would do his own duty, and would leave every thing else to the magistrate. We understand that this is the first conviction that has taken place on this act in Scotland; it is the first, at least, in this part of Scotland.—*Times* September 18, 1822.

Ballad.

Whether I rove thro' myrtle bowers,
Or wander thro' some forest drear,
Or pluck the rose, the queen of flowers,
Still, still I find the rising tear.
Tho' smiles adorn the festive board,
And wit runs high, and social glee,
E'en there hath fate unkind reserv'd,
The mournful thought and tear for me.
My harp o'er which so oft I've hung,
And wak'd the song to beauty dear;
O'er all its chords I've cypress flung,
Cypress, bedew'd with many a tear.
For why should tones of joy be heard,
Since fate where'er I roam, I see;
Unkindly still, still hath reserv'd
The mournful thought and tear for me.

*Literary Gazette.***The "John Bull" Newspaper.**

The following paragraph is from a Reading Paper:—

"At a Meeting of the Members of the Subscription Billiard and Reading Rooms, convened by public advertisement, on the 5th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain paragraphs in the JOHN BULL newspaper, the following proceedings took place:—

"Upwards of thirty Members present:

"The Hon. DAVID ANSTRUTHER, President in the chair.

"The following passages from the JOHN BULL of the 18th of August, were read:—

"C. FYSHE PALMER was in the Billiard Room at Reading, between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he said to Dr. MITFORD, of that town, that "He should have a dinner at the Crown on the occasion, with a haunch of venison and turtle, and lots of punch!" This he repeated several times, adding, that "it should be a regular jollification."

"Mr. FYSHE PALMER subsequently addressed himself to an individual present, and asked him to make one of the party. This person feeling himself insulted by such an invitation, told Mr. PALMER, that "he as much detested him as he did his character and politics, and wished that his punch might choke him."

"Mr. FYSHE PALMER, incensed at this rebuke required an apology, which was refused.

"Least the incredibility of the above statement should make it doubtful to our readers, we beg to observe, that there were in the room amongst other witnesses to the affair, the Hon. Colonel ANSTRUTHER, Capt. PRICE, Mr. TUPPIN, Mr. THOMAS TANNER, Mr. BULL, and Captain Rich."

So far the JOHN BULL; now comes the fact:—

"It was satisfactorily proved, to the Meeting, that at the time mentioned, the Gentlemen after named, and those only, were in the Rooms—viz. Mr. FYSHE PALMER, Dr. MITFORD, Captain WOODHOUSE, Captain HALL, Mr. THOMAS TANNER, Members, and a Mr. NICHOLAS BULL, introduced as a visitor.

"It was also proved, after the most minute inquiry, and by the distinct and positive evidence given by the several Gentlemen above named, with the exception of Mr. NICHOLAS BULL (with whom the Club has no had an opportunity of communicating), that it is true, that at the time specified, some discourse did take place regarding the Death of LORD LONDONDERRY (the intelligence of which had just been received), but, that no such expressions, propositions, or observations, either in words or in substance as are stated in the JOHN BULL were uttered by Mr. Palmer to Dr. Mitford, or to any other Gentleman on the occasion; and that no dispute, altercation, or even an unpleasant word passed between Mr. Palmer and any other individual present. And each of the Gentlemen above named separately, and distinctly, declared upon his honour, that he had not, either directly or indirectly, Communicated, or

instigated, or been in any way wilfully or knowingly instrumental to the paragraphs in question being inserted in the JOHN BULL Newspaper.

"This Meeting, therefore, after the most deliberate investigation, unanimously resolve and declare, THAT THE PARAGRAPHS IN QUESTION, IN THE JOHN BULL NEWSPAPER, ARE TOTALLY UNFOUNDED IN FACT, AND ARE A DISGUSTING EXAMPLE OF MOST GROSS, WILFUL, AND MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

But that as all the Gentlemen present when the supposed conversation took place, except the visitor, Mr. NICHOLAS BULL, have denied both that any such conversation did take place, and that they were in any way instrumental in the propagation of the scandal contained in such supposed conversation, it is but just to the character of Mr. NICHOLAS BULL, that he also should have the same opportunity of giving a similar denial; and that to this end the President be requested to address a letter to Mr. NICHOLAS BULL, soliciting him to favour the President with his answer to the same questions as have been proposed to the other Gentlemen, and that the President do report to the Club the answer when received.

JOHN BULL.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Times.

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have thought, necessary to address to the Editors of the JOHN BULL newspaper and request you will do me the favour to insert it in your paper.

Your obliged, &c.

East-court, near Oakingham.

C. F. PALMER.

SIRS,

To the Editors of the John Bull.

Your paper of Sunday last, has just been put into my hands, and I quote from it the following paragraph—viz., "We consider it but just to Mr. Fyshe Palmer, who, it will be seen is the only person concerned, and the only person who has not denied the use of the words imputed to him, that to him, if he requires it, the name of the person shall be given."

I grant that I am the person most concerned, and therefore it was that I would not rest a contradiction upon my own assertion, even against the JOHN BULL Newspaper, but left the falsehood of your statement to be exposed by the impartial testimony of those gentlemen who were actually present at the time specified.

There were besides myself, six persons only in the room; five of these have explicitly and decidedly denied that any such circumstance took place, or that any such expressions were used, or propositions made as were stated in the JOHN BULL newspaper of the 18th of August last.

It is true, that one gentleman stated at the general meeting of the club, that he heard Mr. Palmer speak about a venison dinner. This gentleman is perfectly correct, as on leaving the rooms I mentioned that I was going to a venison dinner; but to show that this dinner could by no possibility have any reference to Lord Londonderry's death, it is sufficient to state, that the dinner was given in a private house, some miles distant from Reading, and by invitations issued many days antecedent to the event in question; and being only a guest myself, it is highly improbable that I could presume to invite any persons to a set dinner in a private family.

In short, I wholly deny not only the words but the substance, of what you have so slanderously imputed to me, and every fact and circumstance which you have connected therewith; and I most heartily subscribe to the sentiments unanimously expressed in the resolutions of the Reading Subscription Club—"that the paragraphs in your paper are a disgusting example of gross, wilful, and malicious falsehood."

Now, Sirs, whether the calumnious fabrication and scurrility are wholly [your own or not, is to me a matter of perfect indifference. You gave publicity to the libel, and you must be responsible for the consequence.

I am, Sirs, your humble Servant,

CHARLES FYSHE PALMER,

Eastcourt, near Oakingham, Sept 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Anderson Institution—Glasgow.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,

Having observed a quotation from THE MORNING CHRONICLE, inserted into a Glasgow Paper, respecting the Mechanics Class of Anderson's Institution of this City, and conceiving that the writer of this statement has been guilty of a gross misrepresentation with regard to this class, we take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject—and we are the more inclined to do this, because we find that the same extravagant notions are entertained respecting it by a numerous body of our own citizens, and to correct the evil effects of which we trust you will give the following statement of facts the same publicity that you gave an eulogium, founded on error, and calculated to mislead the public.

It has become fashionable here, and perhaps the cant may have even reached the metropolis (for through the medium of M. Dupin, it has found its way into France), to trumpet forth the liberality of the wealthier class in our city, to tell of the interest they take in the poorer ranks; of the sacrifices they make to propagate scientific knowledge among the lower orders, and of the philanthropic views which actuate those who are blessed with the means and power of doing good. To prove all this, Anderson's Institution is referred to as a most decisive test. We are pompously told, that the wealthier classes have founded an Institution for the accommodation of poor mechanics, and that a lecture room, apparatus, lecturer, and library have been provided to teach them the elements of Mechanical Philosophy and Chemistry upon terms almost gratuitous.

Now, Sir, so far from this being the case, it is completely the reverse, as will be evident from the following statement. In the will of the Founder of the Institution, no provision was made for a class where mechanics should be taught the Principles of Scientific knowledge, neither have the Directors of Anderson's Institution, nor the wealthier classes in this city collectively ever shown the smallest concern to the erection of a class formed upon such liberal principles, and calculated to counteract the direful effects of ignorance, and the more fatal consequences of riot and debauchery.

It was Dr. Birkbeck, a man not less celebrated for his extensive knowledge, than for the liberal use he makes of it, who has the honour of founding the Mechanics Class of Glasgow. His Lectures were purely gratuitous; the small sum of 1s. levied from each student being expended in apparatus, paying assistants, &c. This was at the beginning of the present century, and from that time till this period, the Mechanics Class has existed by the efforts of the operatives themselves, assisted by the donations of a very few gentlemen of this place.

After Dr. Birkbeck left the Institution, the fees were progressively raised to what they are at present, which for every student amount to 10s. per course, for one Lecture in the week, the course commencing in November, and ending in April. The Library, which is certainly as useful to the students as the Lectures are, was commenced by Dr. Ure, the present Professor, with whose assistance, together with the donations of the few persons before mentioned, and the contributions of the Operatives themselves, now consists of upwards of 1,200 volumes of the most approved treatises in Science and Literature. The number of Students attending the Lectures exceeds four hundred, and the fees amount to upwards of 200l. a sum more than the fees of all the other classes taken together. If we deduct the amount of perpetual tickets in circulation. These perpetual tickets were given by Dr. Ure to individuals as an equivalent for money advanced by them when the Institution was on the eve of being sold for debt. The consequence is that he is, season after season, delivering splendid Lectures to fashionable audiences who sit there gratis, for having had the generosity to save the Institution from ruin; whilst mechanics must pay 10s. for 26 Lectures every season, or be content to drag on a life of ignorance, which, to a mind once impelled by a thirst for knowledge, is the hardest of all privations.

This is a true statement of the condition of an Institution you were pleased to hold up as a model worthy of imitation. But this is not all: had neglect been the only evil the mechanic's class had to combat with, it might, from the sacrifices of its own members, still have continued an useful recreation; but it has been sacrificed to the unmanly disputes of those who ought to have cherished and supported it. Not only has the apparatus of the founder been wantonly destroyed, and even used as fuel; but the finest models of machinery in our country, constructed with the greatest care and labour by Members themselves, and presented by them to the Institution, for the benefit of the whole class, have been destroyed by the manner in which they were kept, whilst the Institution rooms, instead of being set apart for the accommodation of Students, are converted to the mercenary purpose of a chemical manufactory, where iodine and hydriotic acid is produced for, and sold to the highest bidder in the London market.

Indeed, it is scarcely possible to find a more finished picture of neglect and ruin than an interior survey of Anderson's Institution presents at present—there the models of Newcome, Savery and Watt's steam engines, in common with the rest of the apparatus, are either broken or piled in all the confusion of an auctioneer's store room. These and the hope of inducing the wealthier classes in our city to perform those duties which from your statement we perceive, the world thinks they have already done, are the reasons which have induced us to reply to a statement which we are sorry to say is erroneous.

As this is the cause not only of justice but of humanity; for, from the avowal of the Professor himself in the public papers last spring, together with other concurring testimonies, it amounts to a certainty that there is now no mechanics' class in Glasgow, or that it is upon the eve of dissolution, we hope that you will, through the medium of your Paper, endeavour to interest the Directors and the Public, in behalf of an Institution which possesses within itself a stronger antidote to crime and misery than the coercion of a prison, or the beggarly ease of a work-house.

Should you not judge it proper to interfere, we hope that you will find room for these remarks, which are from a number of Members of the Mechanics' Class.

Anderson's Institution, Glasgow. Aug. 9.

Agriculture, &c.

In the Agricultural Report of the LONDON MAGAZINE, for the month of September 1822, the following important remarks occur:

"The vast influx of corn into Mark-lane, at a period so immediately succeeding the harvest, can indeed only be accounted for by necessity, and we fear that necessity will be increased by the pressure which the landlords themselves feel, and by the natural desire, which they must entertain to have their arrears paid up, while the barns are full, and while the demands of the clergyman, the tax-gatherer, and of other creditors, not being yet enforced, leave to the farmer the means of satisfying his more patient landlords. This is a terrible state of things, but we know positively that in many counties it is the true state. We are acquainted with some of the largest land owners in the kingdom, who have recovered large arrears by the circumstance of their tenants becoming insolvent, and being broken up at the instance of less merciful connexions. These gentlemen had not the heart to bring affairs to a crisis; but of course when it became merely a question between one creditor and another, they scrupled not to use the advantage which the law assigns to the landlord; nay, more, we have been lately assured by men of the first landed connexions, and of the first information in one of the counties reputed to be the most opulent in respect to its Agriculturists, that if the concerns of the whole Agricultural community in that county could be made up, and brought into one balance sheet, they would exhibit an insolvency of at least three-fourths of the whole—the farmers not being able to pay more than 5s. in the pound. We have heard this statement from so many, and such respectable quarters, that we can no longer withhold our reluctant belief to the verity of the fact. Deplorable indeed must be the issue to the individuals, and all connected with them. Yet since we can but regard cheap subsistence as the greatest blessing a nation can enjoy, the only useful inference we can draw, the only good we can extract from the evil, is to instil and to corroborate the maxim which must now be the only sure guide to prosperity, namely, that the farmer must look for his remuneration to a reduction of his expence, instead of an elevation of price. This doctrine, we are happy to see confirmed by as able an authority as Mr. Corwen, who, in the late meeting of the Abbey Holm Agricultural Society of Cumberland, declared himself to that effect. "We are," said the honourable Gentleman, "part of one great family of Europe; no nation could exist of itself, therefore we cannot expect nor should we desire that Agriculturists alone should flourish. At this time the manufacturer is in full employment, and this is occasioned by the low price of victuals; food is not half its former price, therefore the operative manufacturer can do with a great deal less wages than he formerly had; the consequence of which is, that their employers keep them in full work; but, on the contrary, should prices again rise, should the scale again preponderate in favour of the Agriculturist, down goes the manufacturer. No nation can exist long in this state of things; and the only remedy which I think will put a stop to it is steady prices."

Steam Vessels.—Mr. John Barton has suggested, that his patent paddle-drum-wheel for steam vessels possesses also the advantage of saving the lives of the passengers, in the event of the vessel being stranded, taking fire, or springing a leak. One of his paddle wheels, of 13 feet in diameter and eight in width, will, if perfectly air-tight, sustain above water upwards of 300 men, or 60lbs. to every cubic foot; consequently the three wheels would keep above water all the passengers, crew, &c. till some assistance could be rendered them.

New Marriage Act.

"Hail! wedded love!"
 "And all that sort of thing!"

MILTON and MATHEWS.

Having mixed a good deal with those enjoying "*Connubial bliss*" as it is called, I cannot well understand the reasonableness of all this fuss about the lets and impediments occasioned by the *New Marriage Act*. Dr. Johnson, when over his cups, held matrimony to be an unnatural state, "for," said he, "it requires, and often infectually, Sir, all the restrictions of law, superadded to all the force of public opinion, to keep a man and woman together." Another great Moralist, Mr. Peacham, makes this sensible observation to his daughter (and what deserves more respect than a parent's admonition to his child?)—"Do you think your mother and I should have lived comfortably so long together, if ever we had been married?" But as now-a-days nothing can be done without "*benefit of Clergy*"—*Le Diable se mêle de tout*—I shall pass over these considerations, and come at once to the out-cry raised against the provisions of the Act. Let us see how reasonable it is.

One complains of an increased difficulty in getting married—surely this is a strange thing to complain of as a *hardship*! a second object to the expense of marrying—this is a *new* grievance indeed, was it ever otherwise? and a third is much scandalized at the necessity of making an *affidavit*—he who has such a violent antipathy to a little *swearing*, had better give up all thoughts of matrimony! "John," said a Gentleman, "how is your master?" "Got the gout, Sir, I believe."—"Does he *swear* much?" "No, Sir." "Then make yourself easy, I'll be— if he has got the gout."

These complaints then are idle; and the only real, just, and substantial objection to the Act is yet to come—it is that it makes the marriage noose, under any circumstances, like a patent coffin—there's no getting out.

Non ignara mali miseria, succurrere disco, said Dido, but the *Learned Doctor*, though a married man, has exhibited no touch of this generous feeling for fellow-sufferers, so true is it, that "the next pleasure to that of getting out of a scrape, is to get others to share it." Were this not the case, it would be more difficult than the Act itself (and that is saying a bold thing) to account for its learned framer figuring away as the declared enemy of that convenient doctrine (as his party can testify) which permits a man to abandon his first attachment, and change about!

CÆLEBS.

Claims under the Spanish Treaty.

(From the National Intelligencer, July 30.)

We some time ago promised that we would "endeavour to proceed for publication," an abstract, "at the least," of the opinion delivered by the Senior Commissioner, on what have been called the Contract cases. Our silence since that time we were in hopes would have been construed by our brother Editors rather as proof that our endeavours had been unsuccessful, than that our promise had been forgotten. Upon application at the proper source, we find the opinions delivered by the Board do not form a part of the record; that they are, for the most part, oral, and that the severe labours of the late Session allowed the Commissioner no time had they been disposed, to furnish transcripts of what had been said. But since something seems to be expected from us, we shall endeavour to give such a view of the subject, as our means of information have enabled us to take, and which, if it do not prove entirely satisfactory to those concerned, will, we think, remove much of the obloquy which some of the papers have attempted to cast upon the Commission, for the course pursued in relation to the cases in question.

The proposition, whether claims arising from breach of contract were or were not intended to be embraced by the Treaty, came up for discussion at a very early period after the organization of the Board, the memorial which first presented it being, as it appears, No. 38 on their docket. On the 15th Sept. this memorial was suspended for argument, and a wish was expressed by the Board, that the Counsel interested in the question would prepare their arguments by the succeeding January Session. Some of the most distinguished Members of the American Bar were concerned in the discussion, and during the recess of the Board, several arguments were filed, in support of both sides of the proposition. Having had these various views of the subject before them, and taken abundant time for deliberation, the Commissioners, some time in February, announced that they were prepared to decide the question. It had been previously understood that, notwithstanding the rule of the Board, requiring the argument of Counsel to be reduced to writing, any gentleman who opposed the admission of a claim, would be regarded in the light of an *amicus curiæ*, and heard *ore tenus*. When one of the Counsel, therefore, claimed permission to address the Board, before

they proceeded, in pursuance of the notice given, to decide, he was frankly told, that as the Board already entertained the opinion which it was his purpose to support by argument, it would be unnecessary to give himself the trouble of addressing them at that time; that if any thing further could be advanced by gentlemen who maintained a different construction of the Treaty, they would willingly wait to hear it; and if any thing should occur to change their present view of the subject, he should be called upon for his intended argument, before a decision should be made.

Thus the question remained suspended until the 11th March, the last day of that Session. In the mean time letters had been addressed to the Board, stating, in the most positive terms, under the authority of both negotiators, that it was unquestionably the intention of the two high contracting parties to the Treaty to include cases of contract in the 5th renunciation of the 9th article, and earnestly soliciting them, before they decided, to call upon the Executive for confirmation of their statement. The correspondence which took place in consequence of the earnest demand on the part of the claimants, between the Commissioners and the Secretary of State has already been published; and the result of that correspondence was given in our paper of the 18th June. On the day appointed for the final decision of the question, the Board briefly recapitulated the substance of what is here stated. They said, that though the gentleman from whom they had expected to here an oral argument, had been prevented from attending in person, he had transmitted his views of the subject to them in writing. That they had examined the question with great deliberation, and had paid all due attention to the able arguments with which they had been assisted by Counsel;—That the principal arguments against that construction of the Treaty which would admit claims of contract were, that the Treaty was made to settle all difference between the two nations; that a private contract between one of our citizens and the Government of Spain, being a voluntary act on the part of that citizen, entered into from his own confidence in the good faith of that Government, could not properly make a subject of national difference; That the Government of the United States having no right to enforce the observance of a contract, the import and validity of which must be decided by the judicial tribunals of a foreign Sovereign, could not with propriety deprive its citizens of their recourse to those tribunals, by interfering in the settlement of their claims; that, though it might be urged that the Government might, at the solicitation of the citizen, so far interpose as to use its good offices with the foreign Government by persuasion, yet it might be doubted whether that solicitation gave it a right to make such a compromise of the claim as would bring loss and injury to the citizen; That if, therefore, our Government intended to release Spain from the obligation of her contracts with our citizens, it would seem that must have intended also to take upon itself the full discharge of them—a conclusion which the limited satisfaction that it undertakes to make will not warrant; that the 5th renunciation, being reciprocal in its terms, if the Government of the United States intended to renounce the claims of citizens growing out of contract, Spain also intended the same with regard to her subjects, and thus the latter, who might chance to hold the obligations of the United States in the form of Government stock or otherwise, would be excluded from their just claims upon the Treasury—an inference which the known justice and good faith of the United States, and the very spirit of their Constitution forbade.

On the other hand, the chief argument relied upon to bring these cases within the Treaty, is, that unless the 5th renunciation be construed to include contract claims it is left without meaning, inasmuch as all other claims, statements of which had been made to the Department of State, are included in the four first specified renunciations. This argument would certainly be unanswerable if it were founded in fact, as it is allowed to be a fundamental principle of construction to attach some meaning to every clause of a legal instrument; but it fails at once to the ground when it is shown that the 5th renunciation includes, as it evidently does, many cases of *fort* not specified in either of the four first renunciations.

Under this view of the subject, the Board said they had thought themselves justified in coming to the conclusion, that it was not intended by the parties to the Treaty to embrace within its provisions claims arising from contract. But when they were assured by the official organ of their Government, that the high contracting parties did certainly intend to include these claims as well as others; when they considered that the terms of the 5th renunciation were unquestionably sufficiently comprehensive to embrace them; and when they reflected that the good faith of their Government depended upon the execution of the Treaty, according to the acknowledged intention of the parties and that a violation of that good faith through their means might bring war and its attendant miseries upon their country, they felt themselves constrained to believe that they had no right to reject these claims, and were bound, therefore, to receive them. They could not, they said, feel themselves authorized by their judicial character, to contradict the pos-

Thursday, March 20. 1823.

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stive assertion of two Governments, and say they did not intend what they solemnly declare they did intend, more particularly when the terms of the disputed clause might fairly admit such intention, without giving to them a forced construction.

It was added, and very ingeniously maintained by one of the Commissioners (Mr. T.) that, in all cases of Treaty, the sovereign contracting Powers had a right to construe them, and that the judicial tribunals of every country were bound to govern their decisions by that construction. He pointed out the difference in this respect, between a Treaty and any other law of the land; and very ably contended, that as the former was a contract between two Sovereigns, no inferior power could rightfully interpret it. But, as we believe this doctrine to be entirely new, and our recollection of what was advanced in its support is not very fully accurate, we shall forbear to go further.

South America.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

There is a subject I have occasionally seen adverted to in your Paper, but it has generally been confined to the extracts of letters. I allude to the very serious inconvenience our trade suffers in the Pacific, from the numerous impositions and exactions practised upon it by the different Governments of those countries. These vexations have lately grown to an alarming height, and although we have ships of war to watch over us in that quarter, either through restricted orders from Government, or ignorance of the Commanders, little benefit has hitherto been derived from them. Every person acquainted with the politics of those countries must be convinced that Spain has irremediably lost her Colonies; the general feeling is decidedly averse to her, and although dissensions amongst themselves may agitate them for a time there never has been the slightest disposition manifested to return to their ancient bondage—This truth once admitted, why should we be so supine to the real interests of our Commerce? Why not at once acknowledge them, that we might form a Commercial Treaty upon a sure and solid basis? Treat them at once as a nation, for in point of advantage their trade is of infinitely more importance to us than that of European Spain. By acting in this decided manner, we should not only secure our own interest in those new countries, but they would become bound to us by the warmest ties of gratitude. After struggling for years through a painful and bloody war, when they have nobly reaped the fruits of their valour by casting off the yoke of despotism—when almost every nation in Europe has acknowledged them—in what light will England be viewed by the world, when she, who boasts so much of her liberty, has shewn her disposition to uphold the cause of Spain to the last? What deep scheme of policy has Government in embryo with regard to Spain? Why so delicate in our conduct towards her? Is it for fear of giving pain to the beloved Ferdinand, or dread of the Holy Alliance, that we forego every opportunity of benefitting our country now the moment presents itself? The truth is, we ought to secure advantages for our commerce which are now become absolutely necessary. As long as there was the faintest ray of hope for the Mother Country, England has maintained the strictest neutrality; but when that ray has been utterly quenched, and nothing but the blindest pertinacity would adhere to the chimera of reconquering the Colonies—I say, when all hope is extinguished—when it is not we, but fate, which has determined the separation of the Colonies—are we still blindly to adhere to the old system out of compliment to Spain, and, by refusing to acknowledge what is evident, to suffer our trade to be the prey of every act of caprice, which the different new Governments choose to impose, and which would cease on our allowing them a name amongst nations? The conduct pursued by England towards the new countries renders them careless of offending us; from the little notice that has been taken of their acts of aggression, they imagine we shall continue to trade with them under whatever restrictions they may choose to impose; and, as their acts against our Commerce have never been directly interfered with, they have forgotten the respect due to our flag.

They issue blockades of coasts 1,000 miles in extent, with only half a dozen small vessels to enforce them; they capture and send in for adjudication British ships trading on the coast, and either condemn them, or, after a tedious investigation of months, they are released with out any compensation for detention and expenses.

Since General San Martin has possessed himself of Lima, he has issued orders to capture all vessels found trading on the coast of Peru, although he has only three vessels of war, the largest a 20 gun ship, and in pursuance of these orders, a British vessel, the ANNA, PHILLIPS, with \$50,000 !!! of British capital, has been captured and condemned for daring to trade on the coast.

Now all this is in the face of the British flag, and it is lamentable to hear that English Merchants are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the

American 74, Franklin, to apply to it for that protection, which our own vessels either cannot, or will not afford them. It is really a difficult matter to discover upon what footing our Commerce is carried on in those quarters.

We are friends of Spain, yet if we are found trading with the Spaniards by their own permission, a nation which we do not acknowledge seizes our property: and on the other hand, I believe, we are legal prizes to Spain if found trading with their Colonies in revolt.

Under such a system, what security have we for our trade; it would be far more politic to remove our ships of war from the Pacific, than send them to be tame spectators of the spoliation of British property; either let their commanders be instructed to prevent any act of aggression, or do not beguile the British Merchant to send his property (where he imagines from the presence of British men of war, it will be protected), to suffer every degree of import as may suit the immediate call of the New Government to exact. Either acknowledge the Colonies as independent, or if protection and security cannot be afforded to our trade, why keep up the farce of sending men of war into the Pacific? There was more security in the forced trade, when Merchants armed their own ships.

I am sorry that the information in Parliament respecting the value of these countries appears to be so limited; the little interest it has hitherto excited in that House must surprise every one anxious for the real welfare of British Commerce. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
Sept. 12, 1822. B.

Varieties.

Petrification.—An elderly gentleman, who lately died in Fayette County, State of Kentucky, previously to his death requested that his daughter's remains should be disinterred and placed by the side of his own. His daughter had been buried about eleven years, in the county of Bourbon, Kentucky. After his decease the old gentleman's request was complied with. To the great surprise and astonishment of those engaged in raising the daughter's remains, her body was found to be entire, and of its size. On a minute examination, it was found to be perfectly petrified—its specific gravity was about the same as that of common lime-stone. The coffin was entirely decayed.—Her countenance had undergone so small an alteration that her husband, it is said, on beholding her, fainted.—*American Paper.*

Value of the Nettle.—*Urtica Urens.*—In Shropshire, it is dressed and manufactured like flax, into cloth. This is the case also in France, where it is made into paper. This plant, when dried, is eaten by sheep and oxen. In Russia, a green dye is obtained from its leaves, and a yellow one from its roots. In Scotland, they make a runnet from a decoction of it with salt, for coagulating their milk in making cheese.

Improved Horseshoes.—Colonel Sir H. Goldfinch, of the Royal Engineers, has obtained a patent for a new method in the formation of Horseshoes. The improvement consists in making the shoe in two parts, or separating it into two pieces, by cutting it through near the toe. The object of the contrivance is, that the frogs of the horse's hoof may be enabled to expand and grow in a healthy state. The separation is made in an indented form, and the two parts fastened together by pins. It is farther proposed to attach the shoe to a horse's hoof by driving the nails obliquely, as in the French manner of shoeing. For this purpose, the situations of the nail-holes are to be from about one-third to half the width of the shoe distant from its outer edge, and tending in a slanting direction outwards.

New Construction of a Boiler.—Mr. Gilbertson, of Hertford, has so constructed his boiler for melting fat, kitchen stuff, &c. as to obviate, by a simple contrivance, what had been for many years obnoxious to his neighbours. The plan is, to exclude the air at the mouth of the ash-pit, by a close door, the copper being partly arched over, leaving a sufficient room for the operation, which is regulated by a door, according to circumstances. The air for the support of the fire is made to pass over the copper, by a tube or chimney under the grate, which in its passage carries the offensive effluvia with it, and is completely destroyed by the fire. It will readily be seen, that, by taking the light air from the ceiling, a constant supply of fresh air will be diffused all over the room; while, in the ordinary construction, the fire being supplied from below the grate, takes off the pure air, which, from its specific gravity, occupies the lower part of any heated room. The plan is applicable to kitchens, wash-houses, and other purposes where effluvia arise.

Rheumatism.—In America, an ointment of stramonium, made by gently boiling six ounces of the recent leaves (bruised in a pound and a half of fresh hog's lard) till they become crisp, is in high repute as a remedy for this disease. The size of a nutmeg, Dr. Turner, of Philadelphia, has found to remove rheumatic pains, after other powerful liniments and electricity, with internal remedies, had totally failed.

Poisoning by Narcotics.—Mr. Collier, of Norfolk-street, in the Strand, has lately communicated to the profession, a mode which he proposes for effectually rousing the system, in cases of poisoning by narcotics. His method consists in scattering some hairs of rowage, over the body of the patient, particularly about the head, neck, and arms. The effect is said to be almost immediate.

Red Colouring Principle.—It appears, from a series of experiments made by M. J. L. Lassaigne, that crabs, lobsters, &c. contain a red colouring principle, which may be extracted by means of alcohol. That this colour is not formed by the action of heat, but developed in the shell by the impulsion of that fluid. That there exists in that class of animals a highly coloured membrane, which appears to be the source of the colouring matter, which is insoluble in cold or boiling water, but soluble in sulphuric either and pure cold water.

Economical Manner of Preserving Plums.—Gather the fruit when quite dry, and be careful not to bruise it. Lay it in a sieve, and for a day or two to shrivel. Prepare your jar by lining it with a small quantity of brandy; and use moist sugar. Place a layer of fruit and another of sugar, till the jar is full, then bung and rosin it, and it may be kept for years.—Damsons may be done the same way, but they are more precarious.

Domestic Pheasants.—It is the opinion of naturalists that the hen pheasant in a domestic state will not lay above 10 or 12 eggs in one season; but this is an erroneous opinion, for there are a brace of pheasants now in the possession of Mr. Rt. Lightfoot, of Harlow-hill, the hen of which has laid the amazing number of 74 eggs, having upon the average laid two days out of three.—*Newcastle Courant.*

Lithography.—A paper or card, covered with an argillo-calcareous mixture, has been employed by M. Senefelder, as a substitute for the Magnesian limestone usually employed in Lithography. This coated paper, or card, receives the ink or crayon in the same way that the stone does, and furnishes impressions as perfect as those which can be obtained from stone.—*Connt Lasteys reports very favourably of this invention.*

The Famous Lord Rodney.—The famous Lord Rodney dining at Carlton House, congratulated the Prince of Wales (now the King) on seeing a plate of British-cured herrings at table. "Your Royal Highness," said the Noble Veteran, "does infinite good to the British Navy, in encouraging this example of English luxury: every table will follow the fashion; and if the number of fashionable tables is considered, the result may be, in time, an addition of twenty thousand of the hardiest seamen to our Navy—of seamen raised and employed in that branch of fishing which has raised Holland to her Maritime force." "My Lord," replied the Prince, "you do me more justice than I deserve: these herrings, I am sorry to say, were not cured by British hands. I understand your reasoning—It is just; it is that of Lord Rodney upon his own element. Henceforward I shall order a plate of British-cured herrings, to be purchased at any expense, and appear a standing dish at this table; we shall call it a *Rodney*. Under that designation, what true patriot will not follow my example?"

The Retort, an Historical Fact.—When Miss Ann Pitt, sister to the great William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, received a pension from Lord Bute, her brother wrote her a very angry note, saying "he never wished, to live to see the name of Pitt and pension together." When the same William Pitt received a pension from the same Lord Bute of 3,000*l.* per ann. his sister sent him back his own letter.

DEATHS.

At the Old Bath, Matlock, in her 60th year, after a short illness, the Right Honourable Lady Delaval, of Ford Castle, Northumberland. Her Ladyship is succeeded in her estates by the Marquis of Waterford to whose Marchioness they were bequeathed by the late Lord Delaval.

At Altringham, in his 99th year, Mr. Robert Backhouse, 32 year Sheriff's Officer for the county of Chester. He had attended sixty-four Assizes, been present at four Preston Guilds, and died the day before the commencement of the fifth.

At Henbury, near Bristol, Ann Goddard, aged 105: she retained her faculties to her last moments, and could see to read without the assistance of glasses.

At her residence in Great East-street, Brighton, Mrs. J. Cramer, wife of the celebrated Composer and Performer on the Pianoforte.

At Aldenham Abbey, Herts, Charlotte Jemiam, aged 17, third and youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Pole.

On the 17th of September, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. Sir John Fagg, Bart. of Mystole, and Rector of Chartham, in Kent.

After a few days illness, cause by plunging (whilst overheated) into a cold bath, at Hooley Park, Reigate, C. J. L. De Taiballier, of the Royal Navy, aged 28, and youngest son of the late Col. De Taiballier.

Hints

Written on the envelope of some pence received as change for the Misses

Take this rouleau of coppers, sweet dames, 'tis your due,
With your lucre I'm not loth to part,
If 'twere thousands, in gold. I might keep it, 'tis true,
Or take half—and with half take one heart.

But, I blush!—well I may, this sad truth being told,
Yet, sad truth 'tis my pardon ensures,
I should offer my heart had I thousands, in gold,
And would, penniless, take one of yours.

Still, I say not, if either had gold in galore,
I'd implore her the case to reverse;
But could two of us just drive the wolf from the door,
I'd fain close it, and—here ends the verse.
Portsmouth, Sept. 10, 1822. NAVALIS.

The Statue of the Dying Gladiator.

Sunk on his shield, low bending o'er the tide
Of life, fast gushing from his wound'd side;
Sunk on his shield—while, firm, his trustier hand
Supports him, drooping, on the martial sand,
The Champion lies—his last aspiring aim
To gain, by dying well, a deathless name.
For this, his limbs, while rays of Hope illumine
His weak'ning frame, a feigned strength assume;
For this, no groan his labouring bosom swells,
Nor start, convulsive, suff'ring anguish tells;
O'er his stern cheek no treach'rous stealing tear
Rolls the base moisture of degenerate fear:
No selfish pang, nor sullen sighs, combine
To shake his soul, or mock his grand design:
Serenely brave, he hears Death's summoning sound,
And sternly silent eyes the fatal wound!

Faint, and more faint, now ebbs the vital stream.
His eyes, slow clos'd, with glimmering languor beam;
Swift o'er his limbs a sudden tremor flies,
Each sinew fails, exhausted half he lies.
Yet rous'd again, with bolder firmness wrought,
He holds each attitude his Master taught;
And, sinking, still his unappall'd soul,
Burns, with fresh fires, to reach the glittering goal,
Till struggling sobs retiring life betray
In ruin firm! exultant in decay!
So the pale lamp, beside the silent tomb,
Slow fading, dies, amid increasing gloom,
Thus, true to life, his form the Statue gives;
Thus, from the chisel, every feature lives,
And, duly moulded, in the marble glows,
In graceful union, all that skill bestows.
Mark! how the muscles, undulating, grow,
And, gliding soft, into each other flow:
How heaves the vaulted Chest! in grandeur swells!
While fancy, wond'ring, on the motion dwells!
Bids the rapt eye the perfect scene behold.
An Hero's spirit in a giant mould.

Yes artist! † thine the icy chill of Death,
Thine the warm fervour of the living breath,
Thou to the Champion's fame this tribute reared,
The mimic form by magic life endear'd,
Fate bade the Hero die; thy care alone
Bade the fall'n Hero to revive in stone.
Nor, while the Gladiator's form shall stand
Th' unrivall'd model of the plastic hand:
While Nature's self shall glow on every part
The height of Genius! and the boast of art!
Shall Sculpture's Sons, in ages yet unknown,
Withhold that praise they fondly wish their own.

* The Gladiators valued themselves in preserving at the point of death, the attitudes they before learned of the masters of defence.
† Ctesilas.

DEATHS.

On the 4th of September, at Brompton, Mrs. Oliver, mother of Captain Oliver, of the Princess of Wales revenue cutter.

On the 11th of September, at his apartments in Somers' Town, of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Carel, aged 69, formerly Head Master of the Schools at the Founding and Jews' Hospitals, and lastly of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Volcano in Java.

ERUPTIONS OF THE APPIC MOUNTAINS IN JAVA.

Extract of a Letter, dated the 7th January, 1823.

The Mer Appic has been in action since the 27th December last, more or less, accompanied with very severe Earthquakes at Muglan, &c. they experienced eighteen shocks in the course of thirty hours; but it was not until the night of the 30th that it burst forth with violence: we were even in Batavia alarmed at the violent explosions that took place at midnight; and the ashes fell in considerable quantity on the 1st. An Extra Gazette has just appeared, and from what I can glean from it, it seems, that about noon of the 29th, repeated Earthquakes were felt and were very severe; about 6 o'clock in the evening a slight eruption took place. The morning of the 30th was remarkably fine and clear, and it was thought that the mountain was again at rest; but towards midnight, they had a most violent shock of an Earthquake, which was succeeded by a violent eruption from the south-east side of the mountain, attended with a heavy shower of ashes and stones. Some stones fell in the village of Probulingo, on the road between Muglan and Djooja Carta, at a distance of 15 miles from the crater. Further particulars have not yet been received; part of the villages of Petongan and Sello were burnt. The loss of lives, I am happy to say, has been very inconsiderable; the villagers had sufficient warning, and prudently had left the vicinity of the crater.

Calcutta. Coal.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF JAILORS IN THIS HAPPY COUNTRY.

The Public are aware, that at the present dangerous crisis, it is a prudent step in Editors of Newspapers, to cultivate a good understanding with the Goaler: certainly no unfortunate news-monger with one grain of foresight, would wish to quarrel with that important personage; and, therefore, it need not be at all surprising, should our sagacious Cotemporary of Clive Street, (who is well known to be wise according to the wisdom of the children of Mammon,) should henceforth pay to the Lord of a Lock-up-House, the homage due to a little Potentate. This consideration, with the addition of a little of the gall of hatred against the detested JOURNAL, may very well account for the following effusion in the BULL of yesterday:—

"Referring to the Notice which appeared in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL on the subject of the conduct of the keeper of the Common Jail, we beg to call the attention of the public to the true state of the case, in justice to the character of a public Officer, placed, as the JOURNAL says, in an invidious situation. The circumstance which gave rise to the communication alluded to in the JOURNAL took place the last week in February. About ten or twelve days ago, the parties complaining made application for the insertion of their Letter in the HURKARU, which was not complied with, and very properly no notice was taken of the Application. The notice of the JOURNAL is before the public, and the keeper of the Jail, aware how highly valuable to him is the estimation of the community, simply begs their pardon of the following Apology on the occasion from the individuals who are mentioned in the JOURNAL. He withholds their names, not being actuated by any other motive than to clear his character from the insinuations in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL. We only add that he was himself wounded in the head, and that the parties expressed their Gratitude to him for his forbearance, to the Sheriff and Deputy after the transaction.

Whereas we _____ and _____ did on the evening of Tuesday last the 25th day of February instant, behave ourselves in a very shameful and most outrageous manner, whereby Mr. William Wrainch, (the Head Jailor) and others was much hurt and bruised, which we most sincerely regret, and ask his forgiveness, under every assurance that the like shall never happen again, and as _____ was in Company with us, he in like manner hopes Mr. Wrainch will this once excuse him for being present at the affray which he also much regrets. And we the said _____, and _____ return our grateful thanks to Mr. Wrainch for having so generously accepted of this Apology. As Witnessed this twenty-eighth day of February 1823.

Witnesses, { D. Pearson.
{ Lewis Davis.

So far good. JOHN BULL may now repeat his Creed thus: "We look up with awe to King's, with reverence to Priests, with devotion to Jailors!" What shall we say for ourselves. The Editor of the BULL would, we imagine, have proceeded in the following fawning strain:—

"B-nign and generous Mr. Wrainch! thou mighty Potentate of the Prison House,—merciful forgiver of _____ and _____ and _____, and future Patron of the Press, deign to hear the story of another Editor, who would fain rival the blessed BULL in thy good graces, and hopes to find favor in thy sight. We received a letter dated the 5th instant, of the following tenor and contents, which is still in our possession:

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

We beg you to insert the inclosed in your valuable JOURNAL three times: all Expenses attending the same, we will pay.

Your obedient Servants,

March 5, 1823.

This letter enclosed an Advertisement, containing MATTERS DEROGATORY TO THY AUTHORITY AND TENDING TO DISTURB THE PEACE HARMONY AND GOOD ORDER of thy SANCTUARY, and therefore we abstained from giving it publicity, although offered payment for the same, a temptation which experience shows our Brother of the BULL cannot withstand, even should a notice be a malicious fabrication. This Advertisement, also signed _____ and _____, remains still unpublished in our possession, no notice having been taken of it in this Paper, except as your Worship knows, that its purport was complaining of your conduct and contrasting it with that of your Predecessor. We further hinted, as an apology for you, that it may be difficult for a Goaler to give satisfaction to all. Should such mild mention of your conduct be deemed disrespectful to thy high office wait with patience, thou Prince of the Bolt and the Bar! till 34 days from the 14th of March instant, when perchance no Editor shall dare to insinuate that the breath of discord, or the subdued mutterings of complaint are ever heard within the hallowed walls of thy Elysium! This language may now sound strange to thy ear; but custom will soon enable you to drink in the accents of flattery like the voice of the Cashmerean lulling her Despot Lord to rest."

We hope our Brother Editor will kindly inform us if we have struck the right key; or if such "wood notes wild" as the above will be accepted in the Concert of Adulation which is intended peradventure to commence from the 18th of April next.

Australian Pipes.

Since writing the article under this head inserted in the JOURNAL of yesterday, we have learnt on the most unexceptionable authority, that the random conjectures there thrown out, that Mr. Bland might have been created "a Clerk of Australian Stationery," or in some way or other actuated by the influence of power in publishing the Advertisement quoted, are altogether erroneous; Dr. Bland being an independent man, in the best sense of the word, maintaining himself by the honourable exercise of his talents, in his own profession. His wish for the suppression of the "Australian Pipes," we are well assured proceeded from the worthiest motives,—a desire not to revive the memory of a difference which had been happily made up between the parties, and therefore it most naturally be the wish of all that it should be buried in oblivion. On account of the change of management in consequence of the banishment of the late Editor of this Paper, it is not in our power to explain how the Trial in question was brought to his notice and consequently laid before the Public here; but it is probable, from the circumstances attending it, that it might have accidentally fallen into the hands of persons totally unconnected with the parties immediately concerned. We cannot conclude without expressing the satisfaction it gives us to receive proofs that New South Wales contains men of sterling worth and independent spirit, which can never be too numerous in any country.)

Military Retiring Fund.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

In May last, an answer appeared in your Journal, under the signature of JACK SEPOY, to a proposition for a Retiring Fund in the Bengal Army; he will be surprised, that any Reply should be made to his Letter after so long an interval; but this might, if necessary, be satisfactorily accounted for: suffice it, that it has only now met my eye, and I hasten to thank my Brother Officer, for his very entertaining and good humoured production, and for the mild manner in which he has exhibited my errors. As I premised, that my object was to provoke fair discussion, in the hope, that more able pens would frame a Scheme, as free from errors and disappointment, as such a measure could be (for I conclude, he will admit the impossibility of establishing one, that is not liable to slight variations and trifling objections). I shall again enter the lists, and beg the favor of him to view the subject, with an earnest wish to benefit the prospects of the Indian Officers of all ranks.

To the knock-me-down argument which JACK SEPOY starts with, "that such schemes as mine may be denominated schemes for preventing the pernicious rapidity of promotion." I reply, that he has sacrificed his judgement to his wit, and that his assertion cannot be supported by any reasonable arguments; inexorable death will sweep off the usual number of our list; but in addition to contingencies, I proposed the removal of Eight Field Officers, and JACK's opinion is, that to attain the Pension, Officers who would otherwise resign, will remain and clog Promotion. Let me ask him, whether those Lieutenant Colonels who would readily accept the Pension, do not now hang on, from dire necessity with a very distant and slender chance of a Regiment, and if we have not many recent instances of Lieutenant Colonels returning to India with this object, who would cheerfully have availed themselves of the Pension, and remained at home; are there not many of his own acquaintance who, weary of long service and injured in their health by the climate, would retire if they could command the means, which the Pension would afford; he seems to think, we should not find Field Officers enough ready to accept it; have I not suggested, that it should descend, and thereby insure the object of the number of Retirements proposed.

My friend JACK is rather severe on me, for not possessing the gift of foresight; I plead guilty to the charge of not having anticipated the probability of the Government Financial measures, which will unavoidably go to deprive all classes of Public Servants, of one fifth of their income, by shutting the door to a more favorable remittance than 2 Shillings for the Rupee. My scheme was framed before the contemplation of such a measure, and I agree with JACK, that the remedies, as to setting right the calculation are obvious; more must be subscribed, or less paid by Pension; neither of these are impracticable, and I wish he would go heartily along with me in endeavouring to find the right path. Perhaps he will entertain the same sanguine hopes I do, and relying on the liberality of our Rulers, concur in recommending a canvass for the opinions of our Brother Officers as to soliciting the aid and indulgence of the Court of Directors (as the Civil Servants have lately), to grant us six per cent. on deposits, and to pay the Pensions for us in England at the rate of 2s. 6d. per Rupee; that is, to grant a remittance of the sum necessary to purchase the annuity, at that rate; of course we could not expect them to take the trouble of negotiating the purchase, this must be done by a Committee at home, and such might be composed of Bengal Officers settled in England, or at somewhat more expence by Army Agents. I cannot imagine, that the Honorable Court of Directors would refuse this indulgence; if such a boon was respectfully solicited by the Army at large, at a moment when they are undoubtedly anxious to adopt measures for the amelioration of the prospects of their Officers, who are from various circumstances despondent in their views of promotion, or the acquirement of means to enable them to return to their native land, on the grounds of increasing the Pension List; I do not believe it would meet with opposition at home, though JACK SEPOY prudently calculates that it may.

I hope, on reflection, that my opponent will concede the point he sets out with; and that some of his other objections are not difficult of remedy; I shall therefore proceed. The apparent inaccuracy of calculation of Interest on 391,440 Rupees arose, from my assuming that 1000 Rupees would be the amount, accumulating on broken periods before the first six months had expired. This trifle is not worth further consideration. With regard to the objection, that the Subscription would fall heavy on Officers on Furlough, it proves a strong disposition to oppose, rather than promote the scheme, which I must deprecate. It must be considered, that such Officers would be in England for a short period, and that Ensigns, who he particularly singles out, are seldom or never on Furlough; such reasons are not sufficient for the abandonment of the plan, and if the scale of subscriptions of the several Banks, which I have proposed, can be better balanced, let him lend his hand to adjust the scales; and having already given sufficient proof of his talent for wit and facetiousness, stick to the dry but not unworthy object of endeavouring to perfect some plan to benefit his Brother Officers by accelerating promotion.

If the premiums I have proposed to be paid by those Lieutenant Colonels who will immediately benefit, be insufficient, as JACK SEPOY thinks, it may be increased: so much the better for the Fund.

JACK SEPOY's next objection, and one on which he lays great stress is, "that every prudent man should ask himself what chance he has of reaching the golden fruit so distant in prospect; if he does not feel confident of his existence for about 40 years, he should decline the plan," I say that a subscriber only pays in proportion to his chance, and that his prudence ought not to blind him to the intermediate advantages he will reap, for the lowest Ensign on the list of the Army will be immediately benefited at the retirement of the first batch of Annuitants. Is this nothing? Yes, full the value of his subscription.

Without having gained my experience in the same school with JACK SEPOY, I have not been so fortunate as to remain in ignorance of the drawbacks, he so feelingly points out: to the possibility of making money go so far as it used; and with him I deeply regret, that 10 has usurped the place of 8 siccas; but the strongest arguments for the adoption of some plan to better our prospects may be drawn from this melancholy change, and either the support of the Honorable Court of Directors in the way I have pointed out, or an increase of the Subscriptions, so as to make the means adequate to the ends, under the depreciation of our Rupees, will rectify all JACK's objections, which are more facetious than solid. The argument that an individual had better form his own Savings Bank for the benefit of his family, has been ably handled before. Let us meet it in the only fair way; and in doing this I shall embody sufficient proof to convince JACK, who refers me to Marmaduke Multiply, that he has rather studied that merry author, than stuck close to simple Cocker.

The following is JACK's Statement: "An Officer's Monthly payments up to his Promotion as Lieutenant, according to the above scale (at 6 per cent. compound interest) will prove to have amounted to between 8 and 900 Rupees in gross numbers, up to his Regimental Captain 5,000 to his Majority, 13,000 to his Lieutenantancy Colonelcy, 24,000, and up to his 41st year near 40,000."

Now after Promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, having 81 above him, with ten steps only yearly (8 by Annuitants and 2 by Deaths and Regiments), he cannot be more than 8 years, during which his subscription of 65 Rupees per month at compound interest, even at 6 per cent. (which he has no right to calculate on now,) would not add above 10,000 Rupees to his 24,000 (the amount JACK SEPOY makes a Subscription up to the Lieutenant Colonelcy) or his total not above 34,000 Rs.; and it is to be hoped the increased promotion will diminish the periods allowed to each rank.

Now admitting that a person laying by a regular sum, corresponding with his Subscription, which not one in a hundred would do, he would stand possessed at the expiration of 41 years of 34,000 Sa. Rs. to complete which, he has the same chance as

obtaining the Pension, and might secure to his family an income of 170£. per annum; whereas his Pension would perish with him; but if he should incline to sell his Pension, there can be no obstacle, and even at 60 years of age, he would get 9 years purchase or 4,500£. which he might settle on his family. This is supposing the party to attain the Pension, but you say, "if he dies before his turn comes on the List, his accumulated Subscription is lost," "true; but does he not derive advantage, adequate to his risk by advancement in rank and increase of pay? independent of a fair chance of enjoying an annuity which could only be secured by the payment of a sum infinitely larger than he has contributed. To conclude, I would have every individual sacrifice something for the general good of the Army; and altho' JACK SNEY will call me the Ghost of the Ghost of Mr. King, I hope he will not deem my arguments as unsubstantial as he does my form; but if he wishes to promote a very desirable object, and will lend his abilities to improve mine, I shall be happy to give him a hand—not of mere bone to assist his labours; but that of a Brother Officer who wishes well to his cloth, and is yet, thank God, flesh and blood at his service. I believe if a Meeting was convened at the Presidency, and the date fixed was sufficiently distant and publicly announced, many hints of value might be submitted, and a plan complete in all its provisions adopted, which would on reference to corps, receive the support of every Officer.

Your's, &c.

The Way to Please.

NITI DECEI, VITAM SILENTIO ME TRANSEANT. — SALLUST.

Each songster, riddler, every nameless name,
All crowd, who foremost shall be damned to fame.
Some strain in rhyme; the muses in their racks,
Scream like the winding of ten thousand jacks;
Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or check,
Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck.—THE DUNCIAD.

SIR,

To the (late) Editor of the Journal.

It is so delightful to see one's production in print, that I can hardly wonder at the many abortive attempts at wit, which crowd the daily Papers of Calcutta, and which, doubtless, appear to the Writers of them, as equal to any thing that ever came from the greatest proficient—this is natural enough—for a mother can find beauties in her offspring, which are quite imperceptible to the duller senses of more impartial observers—but the purport of this Letter is to let you into a secret, of which, perhaps, you were not before aware, and which you will hardly believe; it is, Sir, that your having consigned many productions of this kind to merited neglect has raised you more enemies than almost any of the other heinous and numerous crimes with which your character is tainted—such as being a radical; having upwards of 600 Subscribers; rebutting the charges brought against you; being acquitted of libel, &c. &c.; so true does Lord Chesterfield say, that "men are much oftener gained, influenced, and led by little things than by great ones"—indeed, I have known many, who soon being your staunch friends and advocates, have, on not seeing their own dear lucubrations printed, changed sides and become your greatest decriers—Others, again, are disgusted by the large space you dedicate to politics; some at the insertion of too much Correspondence; and a few, who cannot subscribe to Butler's opinion, that

"One for sense, and one for rhyme,
Is quite sufficient at a time,"

turn an evil eye to the Poet's corner.—"What the devil have we to do with the Greeks," says one, "that he is always cramming them down our throats." "Here are two whole Sheets of non-sensical Correspondence,"—rejoins a second—"Curse the Paper," cries a third, "there's nothing but Poetry in it,"—so you see, Sir, (if you had not found it out before) that should you wish, like the unfortunate Painter, to please every body, you will succeed with none; and if your readers would consider this for a few moments, the number of your censurers would be

greatly diminished; for my own part I would be well satisfied to see your JOURNAL filled with Parliamentary Debates and extracts from the SCOTSMAN or TIMES, but it would be rather unreasonable to expect that my wishes should be your guide.

Go on, Sir, in your old way, and be assured you will give as much satisfaction as one in your situation can; the strongest proof of which is the length of your subscription list, a home thrust argument that none of your opponents would attempt to parry, not even SEMPRONIUS (who certainly has abilities, which in a better cause, would make him respected) nor the stupid and impudent FRIEND to OR of BANKS, who, I have heard, was once a strenuous Buckinghamite and Whig, but now has shifted his opinions in both respects.

"Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes
Tenets with books, and principles with times."

How heartily do I congratulate you on being able to apply to yourself what was said of Atticus by his Biographer. "Quod si gubernator præcipua laude fertur, qui navem ex hieme, marique scopuloso servat; cur non singularis existimetur prudentia, qui extat tamque gravibus procellis civilibus ad inco-lumitatem pervenit?"

Your well wisher,

Rahjpootana, Feb 25, 1823.

UNUS IN TURBA.

P. S.—The unanimity of the Society here, ought really to be an example to the other Stations of the Army—every one appears desirous to please and be pleased—quite gay—a Public Ball and Supper to night, and the Races commence the day after to-morrow. The Public Assembly and Reading Rooms are nearly ready, in which a Theatre will be fitted up, so in a short time, this place will be a second Cheltenham; and to complete the resemblance, we have a well, the water of which is similar, (I am told), both in its taste and effects, to the celebrated Cheltenham waters.

The 1st Battalion of the 18th and 3d Cavalry, with some Artillery, are ordered to be in readiness to march. Their destination is not known, but from the quantity of ammunition, something important is expected.

Lady Courtley's Reply.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

You will greatly oblige me by inserting the following Reply to the Maffusil party related in your Paper of the 20th of January last:—

Addressed to "THE LOUNGER."

In reference to the Dance given by Lady Courtley, she begs to return (through the medium of a friend) her acknowledgements for the taste and discrimination ascribed to her selection of some of the guests at that party. The variety of which should be considered as deserving of the highest panegyric; composed as they principally must be, of such rude, erroneous, and silly persons there described; a repetition could scarcely afford amusement, and produce a more puerile subject even in more skilful HANDS. There are so many channels besides obtruding personalities in a Public Paper, which could evince the high capacity for Censor as well as Champion, that it is to be regretted so bright an example of morals, manners, and talents should be lately withdrawn from their imitation.

Deep read in ancient, modern, and elegant classic literature, as the author must be, from the quotation illustrated; we should have preferred a more refined one, though more severe, as tending to enforce the precepts; but the magnanimous Writer has kindly dealt his unerring shafts with tender, sparing, not rough, or gigantic HANDS, he would not utterly destroy the stem, when the branches required only his pruning; we make no allusion to the Vine, for it could have no influence on so immaculate an observer, although "we are naturally displeased with an unknown and unsuspected critic; as the Ladies are with a Lamponer, because we are bitten in the dark"—Dryden.

☞ *Isk of Sky,*

AN ADMIRER OF ETHICKS.

Persecution of the Press.

To J. S. Buckingham, Esq. late Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

DEAR SIR,

I am much concerned to learn the harsh measures pursued towards you as Editor of that successful and well-conducted Paper, THE JOURNAL, in which, disdaining gross flattery, you have, from its first publication, studied to give every man his due.

I consider that Paper, from your management, as much superior to any of the others, as they now are to what they were five years ago, when instead of a paper daily, it was with difficulty a weekly one could be made to interest us, and the improvement in the latter, I attribute to the spur you have given to them.

The proceedings towards you, are of so extraordinary a nature, that it appears as if a determination existed to suppress that Talent by force, which all the efforts of your Opponents had not the least chance of accomplishing; although they have left no means untried within their power, from their first blundering but harmless attempts at discussion, to their subsequent shameful assassin-like attacks by scurrility, abuse and falsehood, straining every nerve and going any lengths in their base attempts to effect that, which they were unable to accomplish; and all for what? Because you spoke your sentiments like an honest independant Englishman, in language which the true JOHN BULL is accustomed to, and not in the cringing style of sycophancy to authority of that prostituted Paper which has taken that misapplied name; the which supporters of are as obsequious to those in power, as they are insolent to those out of it, who have the uprightness to be guided by a disinterested line of conduct.

In your case, it is so far fortunate for you, that the alledged cause of offence, is as weak and harmless a subject as could have been pitched upon, not from any lenity to you, but because no other offered; and I think you should have included it in the printed Official Correspondence for it cannot be made too public.

What will the people of England think of so harmless a Paragraph in an Indian Paper, bringing such vengeance upon a man as that of being suddenly banished, to the ruin of himself and prospects for ever, without a hearing?

JOHN BULL's sentiments in England will differ widely from those contained in the hypocritical misnamed Calcutta Paper of that appellation; a Paper, forsooth, which has nothing English about it, and which cannot pollute its pages by giving your remarks a place in it!!!

I am happy to see you intend not to be idle at home. Be so good as to consider me a Subscriber to the NEW ASIATIC JOURNAL. You have my best wishes for all the success you can yourself wish, and on your arrival in England, if my name can aid your exertions, in the expression of a desire, that the Indian Press may be Free, (knowing no controuling power but the Law), it is much at your service.

When so desirable an event is obtained, instead of seeing that an English term Banishment held in terror over us, as at present, we shall then, no doubt, see it applied as it ought to be, to all odious restrictions on the Press. With every good wish,

I am, Dear Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 19	Acasta	Amren.	T. Cloutman	Boston	Oct. 22

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 19	Micerva	British	J. Bell	London

The Enraged Editor.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The ravings of disappointed malice, a generous mind can easily pardon: thus when an enraged Editor, in a Public Library, yielding to the impulse of his fury against a successful rival, snatches up one sheet of the JOURNAL and throws it here—takes up another and tosses it there—seizes a third and flings it from him as we would shake off some venomous insect that might sting us to death:—when we see a man “playing these fantastic tricks before high heaven,” we laugh at his folly whilst we pity the weakness that leads to its exposure.

A scene of this kind was actually, I understand, exhibited in this city yesterday by your contemporary, who swore in his rage, that the JOURNAL was a mere copy of the BULL, &c. &c. Now, Sir, though I do not pretend to be a Saint, I have too much Christian charity in my composition to wish that even an enemy to freedom, an advocate of arbitrary power, should render himself more ridiculous and contemptible than your Tauric opponent has already become. To avoid this, let him, instead of railing against you for borrowing from the BULL, retort upon you by copying a whole day's JOURNAL; and he may then defy his enemies to prove, that one reputable Paper has never issued from the JOHN BULL Press. The art of putting down a rival Journal does not consist in railing and abuse. Let him publish a better one. This is the grand secret of successful opposition.

I am, Sir, Yours &c. &c.

March 19, 1823.

SEMPER BADEM.

To the Editor of John Bull.

The Printer of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL has the pleasure to inform the Editor of JOHN BULL, that he (the Printer) has a general and positive order to acknowledge, in the usual way, all original articles copied from other Calcutta Papers; and, therefore, as the blame of any omission to do so, must fall upon him, he requests permission to say a few words in his own defence.

In quoting from JOHN BULL, the article headed “Proclamation investing Prince Peter of Portugal,” inserted in the JOURNAL of Tuesday; the word “JOHN” was accidentally omitted by one of the Compositors, to whom this important matter was entrusted, and thus unfortunately the word “BULL” only remains, instead of “JOHN BULL,” to indicate the Paper from which it was taken. The Printer, however, cannot suppress his astonishment, that this should be regarded as such a heinous crime by the Editor of JOHN BULL, who is in the practice of allowing similar contractions to be made in his own Paper. For instance, the “BENGAL HURKARU” is contracted into “Hurk.” “INDIA GAZETTE” into “Ind. Gaz.” “CALCUTTA JOURNAL” into “Cal. Jour.” &c. which are certainly abbreviations as inexcusable as the above charged against this Paper. However, since the Editor of the BULL is so jealous of all his titles and additions, the Printer of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL will be careful in future not to curtail them in any degree, and he has surely a right to expect the Editor of the JOHN BULL will now begin to be equally courteous to his neighbours, whom he has hitherto, on his own principle, treated so unjustly.

The Printer of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL having offered this explanation, which he trusts will be satisfactory to the Public, must beg leave to decline entering into any future discussion of such insignificant matters.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DE RIO PARDO, (P.). EXMOUTH, BRITANNIA, and CATHERINE, inward-bound, remain.—RESOLUTION, (P.), and CATHERINE, outward-bound, remain.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Mexico.

We need not repeat, for we trust our pages bear ample testimony to, our desire, to cull from every quarter, subjects of interest or amusement to our varied classes of readers, and when these are withal relative to the great interests of humanity, we feel a more than ordinary degree of gratification in presenting them to the Public. We some time ago received a packet of IMPERIAL GAZETTES from the New Empire of Mexico, which have been put into the hands of a Gentleman versed in the beautiful language of Cervantes, that their contents may be rendered available to the Indian Community.

We are indebted for the following Preliminary Essay to the pen of our Spanish translator:—

REFLECTIONS ON THE STATE OF MEXICO.

Sueglio la prision de Guatimozin y la total ocupacion de Mexico á trece de Agosto, en el Año de 1521.—*De Solis Hist. de la Conquista de Mexico.*

Guatimozin was taken, and the City of Mexico completely occupied (by our Troops), on the 13th August, 1521.

Written for the Calcutta Journal.

And this Mexico is now again an Independent Empire! asserting her rights as a Nation, calling on those around her to stand forward, and acknowledge her claim to that, which not only the best writers of every age and time have asserted, but that which every man feels, to be the innate right of his free-born and civilised brethren. The choice of a Ruler, and the formation of a Code of Laws, by those best calculated to judge of what is most conducive to her interests—her own citizens.

What a page of history is here!—from the hour in which her towers and temples, her causeways and palaces, “her feathered tapestries and roofs of gold,” were swept from the earth till their very place was unknown,—from the hour in which the destroying hand of her conquerors swept over her like the fell Simoom of the deserts, leaving nothing but desolation in its progress; burying with one awful shock her gods, her priests, her human sacrifices, her wild shrieking music and mysterious hieroglyphics beneath the wreck of her pride, till now; what an eventful page! And Cortes too—who is there in the visions of his early years, in the high fervour of buoyant youth, that has not thrilled with delight and almost knelt to the bright vision of the daring Spaniard? trampling on the necks of Kings, trampling their pride in the dust, and bearing the crimson and castled banners of his country through danger, disease and death to the proudest military triumph which the hand of man has achieved. And then to view him in his latter years. After his long-suffering and his daring feats, to see him the butt of courtiers, the scorn of nobles and placemen, spurning the crowd of menials and with his foot on the step of the imperial coach thundering in the ears of the haughty Charles; “I am the man who have given you more kingdoms than your fathers left you provinces!”

Who, we say, has pondered these things in the language of Robertson, or the vivid descriptions of the Spanish historians, and has not felt as all must feel on these occasions? Even now there is a wild barbarity, a strangeness of sound in their very names that calls us back to the days of Cortes, and when we hear these names, as we now do with so many new associations,* and those of such importance, we are tempted to ask—“is this a dream?”

It is cheering to answer—No—to call up this as another proof of the rapidly extending progress of the hitherto small circle of human civilization, and consequently of human happiness; it is cheering we mean to those who can feel an interest in something more than self, who can sometimes recollect that they are not alone in the world, and who can find some consolation for the appalling state to which the old world appears to be rapidly approaching, in the nascent felicity of the new one: and who, while their spirits are daily and hourly shocked at the cold blooded indifference of the *en-distant* Holy Alliance to the barbarous massacres of their Christian Brethren the Greeks, can turn for some consolation to this beautiful quarter of the globe

“And cry with Goldsmith’s energy divine
Creation’s here! the world the world is mine.”

The page of history to which we have alluded is indeed a striking one, and it exceeds our limits even to sketch it; one reflection however occurs. Divested of the enthusiasm of youth and examined free from that most erroneous prejudice which we imbibe in our early years, and to which our systems of education so powerfully induce us; that of considering the *destroyers* of the human race as its great men, who but can lament again and again, how much from the darkness of the times, the splendid talents and devoted energy of the conquerors of the new world were misapplied; how much they might have achieved in other pursuits, and, alas! how much remains to be fulfilled of the great task—“Teach ye men to love one another as brethren.”

A long and a fearful path remains to mankind in this pursuit, but no one we think now will question that mankind from being better aware of their true interests are better qualified to arrive at happiness; and though much evil must necessarily be amalgamated with the good, yet surely the gold must not be rejected because of the dross. To separate these, is the task of the philosopher and often of the public writer; and had such freely exercised their talents in the country, to which we allude, how vast a portion of human misery had been spared to the earth! Whole nations, of which barely the name remains, of which not an individual now breathes, have been by a long series of devastating misery exterminated; and this too not by the sword. No, theirs were the wearing persecutions of despotic rule; the cool torments of unfeeling avarice, employing from its sheer ignorance, the very means calculated to defeat its own ends. But there was no light—there was no press, through which abuses might be exposed and rectified; and because of this, the darkness of the 15th century prevailed in the 18th, and would have prevailed in the 25th, but for external causes, which thanks to the good fortune of mankind, their Inquisitions and arbitrary governments could not control; and if the Mexicans obtain but this blessing, they have made a long stride towards becoming a great, and, we trust, a happy people. We augur this from many circumstances, each in themselves trifling, but all indicative of a just feeling on the part of the new Government—dictated, we shall be told, by policy. So be it; we owe that great bulwark of our liberty, The House of Commons, to the same cause. We allude to the Quarterly Statements of the receipts and expenditure of every branch of the public revenue,—to the public advertisements of all places falling vacant, in the gift of Government, and which invite all candidates to present their qualifications; and lastly, to the invitations of the Regency and Cortes of the Empire, to all persons to present their plans or reformation, calculated in any way to advance the interests of the Nation.

We are not sanguine enough, to anticipate any great good from these measures; but still they are good omens in a good cause, and as such we hail them with pleasure.

We are aware, that we shall be told to look to Buenos Ayres, for a comment on our doctrine; the remark is too common-place almost for an answer, we do not anticipate a *quiet* revolution;—revolutions are scarcely ever so; but we do hope, that after some short struggles, right will prevail against might; and each party will learn that great lesson for popular governments, “That each party must sacrifice something to the other in practice,” and that from this beautiful theory of nominal opposition and practical “surveillance,” exercised by both parties, results the most perfect form of what is naturally the most fallible of human institutions, their Government.

The Mexicans have put the seal to their revolution by choosing their chief as their Emperor, in consequence of the refusal of the Bourbons to send any number of their family to accept the title; and we shall present our readers with a translation of the Manifesto published by Augustine the First, Emperor of Mexico to his countrymen,* which we received, together with

* Anticipated in the JOURNAL of the 15th ultimo, page 628.

some numbers of the IMPERIAL GAZETTE by the last arrivals from that quarter, and which would have been sooner presented to the public, but for the unavoidable pressure of private affairs on our Spanish Translator. We fear his Imperial Majesty will have but a turbulent reign for the first few years, for we are far from being prepared to say how general or how partial the choice has been; for the present we congratulate the Mexicans that they have a choice.

Petit Jury.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

Any suggestion relating to "Trial by Jury" cannot be deemed impertinent, when it is known, that this highly esteemed and valuable privilege, has always been considered the bulwark of our liberties, and that the lives and property of us all depend upon its being maintained in strict legal force. This admirable and constitutional method of trial, which is mentioned by our oldest historians, and can be traced to the earliest periods of British history, has undergone numberless wholesome corrections and revisions during the reigns of the Georges; and altho' I believe there were some decisions given in the time of his late Majesty, which touched upon the question, there was nothing to do away with the general rules laid down in the Act 3d. GEO. II. CHAP. 25, which goes at length into the subject and particularises the description of persons qualified to serve on Juries, and points out the method to be adopted, in returning them to the Courts.

This Act declares, that it shall not be necessary for the Sheriff to return a separate panel for every separate cause, but one and the same panel for every cause that is tried at the same assizes, and limits the number of persons to be summoned to not less than 48, or more than 72. The Jurors thus to be returned, must (in England) possess a Freehold or Copyhold Estate of not less than £10 a year; but great inconvenience being apprehended, from the number of causes to be tried in London, it was declared that any person being a Householder, and possessed of £100 a year either in real or personal property, should be deemed a person competent to serve on a Jury in that City.

In making these remarks as to the manner in which Juries are formed at home, I am led to offer a few observations on the practice pursued in this country, under the hope that they will meet the eye of the proper authorities, and if deemed advisable, that the suggested alterations will be carried into effect. Under this persuasion I proceed to call the attention of your readers to the foregoing Extract, under which British Juries are now impanelled, clearly shewing that it was not the Intention of the Legislature, that 72 persons should be summoned on every Session, but that it should be discretionary on the part of the returning officer, either to summon the whole, or only half of the limited number. In consequence of this Regulation, and to prevent the attendance of more persons than are absolutely necessary to form an impartial Jury, the Sheriffs of the City of London return only 48 to the Court at each Session, but in this country we find that altho' the Charter directs only a convenient number to be summoned, yet 72 are called upon to officiate. The panel is thus swelled in compliance with a rule of the Supreme Court, passed on its first Establishment, which directs the Sheriff to summon and return 72 subjects of Great Britain at each Session, which was I admit a necessary precaution in the infancy of British power in India, and done with a view of removing all suspicion of partiality, at a time when it might be supposed, that society was too much confined to admit of 12 unbiassed, and unprejudiced men being selected from a lesser number, to try the matter at issue; but now that the population has increased to its present extent, I am warranted in asserting, that a Jury of impartial persons might be formed, if 48 only were impanelled. To enable the Sheriff to do this, a new rule must be passed by the Supreme Court, and which I should think they would feel little hesitation in doing, if satisfied that the ends of justice would be fully answered, and the burthen at present imposed on the British Inhabitants of Calcutta greatly alleviated, by the proposed alteration being made. Independent of this consideration, it would allow the Sheriff to conform to the direction of the 4th "GEO. II. CHAP. 7, which enacts that no persons shall be returned to serve on any Juries who have served within the last two Terms."—The scarcity of British Inhabitants has heretofore prevented this wholesome provision from being attended to, but I submit, that if only 48 are in future returned, it will not be necessary to call upon us to perform this duty (which every man owes to his Country) more than once in twelve months.

With reference to the quotation from the legislative act as to Householders only, being amenable to the Sheriff's Summons, I do not profess to litigate the question whether or not in a legal point of view, a man in this country must be a Householder, to qualify him to serve upon a Jury; inasmuch as I think it an objection not tenable in Calcutta, where the exorbitancy of rents, renders it impossible for Assistants in Public Offices, and Commercial Establishments to possess houses of their own. In fact,

any objection on this score, is in my opinion met by the 19th clause of the Charter which makes it unlawful for offenders to object to the local Jurisdiction of the Court, or the Grand or Petit Jury which may have been brought together for the trial of the crime, of which such offender is accused.

In the event of the number being reduced, it will be incumbent on the Court to enforce the authority, with which it is now clothed by the Charter, to the very letter of the Law, with respect to absentees; for it has been seen, that altho' numberless fines have been imposed, yet not a Sessions passes, but a fourth of the Jurymen refrain from attending at the Court House, when if imprisonment was added to the Fine, there can be little doubt but a full attendance could be relied upon.

I shall conclude these remarks by observing, that in order effectually to remedy the inconvenience, I have noticed, there should be no invidious distinction shown in the selection of persons, but that every eligible individual who is not called to serve upon the Grand Inquest, should be inserted in the Sheriff's return as a

PETTY JURYMEN.

Death of the celebrated James Baxter.

We should ill perform our duty as a recorder of remarkable events were we to omit noticing one which has within these few days produced a great sensation in Calcutta;—an event which was unexpected, as the loss which it has occasioned is irreparable.—We allude to the death of an individual whose name is now too intimately connected with the classical reminiscences of the inhabitants of the City of Palaces to make it possible that it should fall into oblivion amidst the rubbish and dust of common and uninteresting things. Truly have the obituaries characterised that person as the celebrated JAMES BAXTER! He was indeed celebrated, and deservedly so; for to first-rate talents in his profession, he joined a cultivation of mind, a variety of research, a versatility of talent, and a flow of conversational powers, which made his company be much sought after by men from the highest to the lowest rank, and of all parties and opinions.

We have not heard exactly what disease it was that cut the thread of this distinguished and lamented son of Genius. But we know that the attack was sudden, and proved speedily fatal, though every medical aid was afforded as soon as possible. The consternation caused by the circumstance is inconceivable, and for a day or two Crooked Lane was hardly passable from the number of anxious enquiries after the particulars of the event. Though not associated with them in politics, the Calcutta Wigs have sustained a most grievous loss by the death of BAXTER. Though no man in his way treated them more roughly, or cut them up in a neater manner, yet he generally ended by smoothing them down, and oiling them into order. This admirable tact made him extremely valuable in these sour and disappointed times, and the very blocks of the party, might be seen standing in his anti-chamber, and listening in respectful silence to what fell from him.

In his politics, BAXTER was a staunch Tory as respected the Constitution in State, but not altogether in Church; for he did not approve of fat Bishopsrics, and was generally to be seen among the more moderate of the dissenters. In his religious tenets he inclined somewhat to Calvinism, which we partly gathered from a conversation we had with him not long before his death, in which he spoke of some of NAPOLEON's measures with severity; doubting if he would inherit the paradise of the just. BAXTER, we have said, was a Tory; accordingly he never could brook any thing approaching to disrespect of men in authority. He remembered the French Revolution with a shrinking liveliness of recollection that made him look with an eye of suspicion upon all popular movements. Radicals and Radicalism he abhorred; and to such a pitch have his feelings occasionally carried him, that he has been seen to beard men of that party, and even to draw cold iron upon them in the most undaunted manner. Though a Tory, there were two measures which BAXTER was wont to deprecate with an indignant warmth, that did honor to his head and heart—the treatment of captive NAPOLEON, and the prosecution of the QUEEN. In days when party politics ran bitter and high, it is saying not a little for BAXTER, that he looked upon these two questions apart from party; considered them only in their moral and eternal light; and in that point of view condemned them without hesitation. The place of BAXTER's nativity is not very certainly known, though it is guessed that he was a countryman of HANNIBAL; and some there were who hesitated not to aver, that he had a much greater right to the title of AFRICANUS than the illustrious SCIPIO.

To those who are apt to be impolitely or sulkily taciturn in company, we would recommend the late Mr. BAXTER as a Model. His conversational powers were indeed immense and inexhaustible. There was no stiffness or formality in his manner of colloquy, but he glided at once into the most obvious subjects or the most unexpected, with an ease, copiousness, and good humour peculiarly his own. He bore contradiction with a degree of polished self-possession, that at once showed the citizen of the world. With the current literature of the East he was

intimately acquainted, and he occasionally favoured the town with some classical or humorous effusions from his own pen. He contributed materially to some of our public amusements, and the void he has left in the Theatrical ranks of the Chowringhee Drury, it is to be feared cannot soon be filled up. It was not on the Boards that Mr. BAXTER was more eminently successful. There, indeed, he generally went through his part well, cutting all impediments to fame before him. It was behind the scenes that BAXTER gave the Theatre his most capital support. There he was unrivalled, and alone; and it was there that his critical judgment pruned those luxuriances which are apt to beset the heads of young amateurs. This often was no easy task, for some of them with the impetuosity of youth, were apt to forget the patience due to his station and rank; but he never failed to make them smell powder for their pains; and he was as ready to give a wig to the hasty and haply somewhat arrogant amateur, as he was to puff the more timid though not the less deserving. We have judged it proper to say so much by way of tribute to one with whom we long had the pleasure of being acquainted; to whose skill and professional labour we owe much; and whose character, all in all, was far superior in what should make man valuable to society, as an artist, a neighbour, and the head of a family, than many who moved through the world in a more pompous manner, and whose fame is inflated to distortion by lying epitaphs.—*India Gazette.*

Agriculture: Reaping Corn before Ripe.

To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette.

SIR,

Your liberality in so readily giving publicity to information, connected with the agricultural interests of this Colony, induces me to furnish you with the following communication:—

It has long been recommended by several experimental agriculturists in Europe, particularly on the Continent, to reap corn before it is perfectly ripe; and it is stated by them, that many practical farmers have last season obtained an immense advantage, by adopting this process, the theory of which may be comprised in the following particulars, as given by M. Sallis, of the Agricultural Society of Beziers:—"Corn reaped eight days before the usual time, is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at that period; this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and is never attacked by the weevil. The truth of this assertion has been proved by the most conclusive comparative experiments upon a piece of corn; one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a hectolitre of corn more for half hector of land; afterwards, an equal quantity of flour, from the wheat of each portion, was made into bread; that of the corn reaped green, gave seven pounds more than the other, in six decalitra. Lastly, the weevil attacked the corn which was cut ripe; the other was exempt from it. The proper time for reaping, is when grain, on being passed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner."

Every experienced agriculturist in this Colony, may have observed many of the advantages Monsieur Sallis describes to have been derived from reaping corn a few days before it is maturely ripe. But it is a lamentable fact, that the too general mixed species of seed-wheat, barley, and oats, carelessly cultivated throughout the Colony, must prevent us benefitting, for the present, by the adoption of so valuable a discovery. On examining most fields of corn at present growing, where red spring wheat was intended, one-third of the crop will be too often found to expose a mixture of white spring and bearded wheat, and perhaps a still greater variety; and again, where the crop was intended to be pure bearded wheat, a considerable mixture of sundry species of beardless wheat will be seen among it. Hence, those varieties of wheat do not ripen together; consequently, the earliest species is over-ripe and casting on the ground, when the latest appears very green. To this fact may be fairly attributed, nearly the loss, by shaking of the over-ripe species, of a sufficient quantity of wheat to seed the ground. The barley and oats suffer, in a similar degree, by a mixture of different species.

If a qualified investigator of these facts carefully examine a sheaf of last year's wheat, he will discover the early spring wheat, which was reaped when over-ripe, to be much destroyed by the weevil, and what is here called the corn-moth; and let him minutely inspect the late mixed wheat, which appeared to have been cut when the head was nearly green, and he will find the grain not shrunk or shrivelled, but large and full and perfectly free from injury by insects. The fact can be further supported, by the mixture of what is called skinless and Cape barley; the former is generally dead ripe, when the latter is necessarily cut with it nearly green; the consequence is, that by the following seed-time, so much of the skinless barley will be found destroyed by the weevil and moth, that even four bushels per acre will not be sufficient for a crop; at the same time, every grain of the mixture of Cape barley, which was cut green, remains uninjured, and yields a return when sown.

Perhaps a reasonable way to account for corn reaped with a considerable shade of green in it, yielding more and better flour, and resisting the ravages of insects, will be, that when it is cut down before maturely ripe, well piled and stacked dry, its vegetating propensity remains much longer dormant (perhaps till the cold weather sets in); consequently, it neither heats nor sweats in the stack; or cleaned grain in the granary, in a similar degree to that of ripe wheat, which, when in close bulk, in either case, discovers its natural disposition to vegetate and renew its species. Therefore, by heating, an injurious vegetating process is encouraged, which must not only materially affect the quantity and quality of the flour, but promote the hatching of the eggs of insects which may have been deposited in the green growing wheat; and at such period the young larva of the weevil or moth easily enters from the temporary softened state of the corn, and feeds on the meal until it assumes its chrysalis state in the excavated grain, from whence it issues a perfect insect. In this climate, so congenial to the propagation of swarms of the insects alluded to in corn, no stack, no barn, and no granary, or care, can prevent great waste from them in the course of the season when the corn was reaped ripe; and until a sufficient number of corn grinding mills are erected in the country, to enable the cultivators of grain to reduce so much of their crop as may appear profitable, early in the season, to the more secure state of flour, speedily thrashing and kiln-drying the grain for use, to an extent sufficient to destroy the deposit of insects in it, appears to be the next most judicious alternative.

It must be allowed, especially in the old cultivated tracts, that as the spring and summer advances, a considerable share of the corn is lost yearly, by the insects before described, and that the quality of what remains is materially injured by them. It may therefore in consequence of what has been said, appear necessary to suggest a method by which we can possess ourselves of clean unmixed seed wheat, barley, and oats; and the method I should venture to recommend would be, to select and class the different species of corn out of the sheaf before thrashed. This might seem expensive, but it is only the trouble of one crop; and when the same species of wheat is sown in new ground, it will be free from the admixture of the cast seed of the last crop, and enable the cultivator to reap the full advantage of M. Sallis' valuable instructions; as it will ripen together; and, in the following season, all the varieties can be grown in their regular order.

It may also be proper to remark, that many cultivators of corn do not seem to be aware of the great advantage to be derived by the change of seed, at least once every three years. The exchange of seed wheat from a clay substrata; and that of a light sandy loam, will reciprocally benefit each other; and likewise, from the atmosphere of a hill to a flat, and vice versa. Van Diemen's Land wheat, does not appear to benefit us for seed by the change of climate and soil, at least for the first crop. Valparaiso seed-wheat appears to agree with our climate most seasons; and, if sown in rich soil, yields more grain than any other variety yet cultivated; but, if become quite ripe, and exposed to wet weather, it vegetates very suddenly, either before or after cut down. These facts urge the additional profitable advantages of reaping corn before ripe, as preventing the loss by casting under a powerful sun, and diminishing the risque of vegetating when exposed to a wet harvest season; besides the advantage it gives the weak-handed cultivator to secure so much of his crop, before the hitherto customary period of reaping. Early sown corn, nine times out of ten, yields the best crop, and is more free from blight, smut, or deleterious mixture of grass seeds, than wheat sown late in May, June, or July.

March proves to be the best month to sow what is known by the name of creeping wheat. This species is, in general, a healthful and productive crop, and however early sown, does not ripen to be injured by frost; nevertheless, it suffers great loss, if ripe; by casting either from sun or wind, and vegetates sooner than the spring wheats when exposed to wet in the harvest time. April is the most profitable for sowing the spring wheats, barley, and oats; ploughing wheat, in well prepared soil, in this month, contributes to improve the crop; and rolling, when well above the clod, will be found profitable. April wheat is generally well up, and covers the ground so as to keep grasses under, until reaped, and never suffers from frost.

In England and Scotland, from two to three bushels of wheat are always sown to the acre; here, we sow from a bushel and a half to two bushels; reason would induce us to think, that this climate, where we seldom have regular rain to force over-luxuriant growth, and where the sun so much more powerfully scorches the earth, that an increased quantity of seed, to cover and shade the surface, so as to preserve moisture, would be beneficial; besides, it is ascertained, when corn is thinly sown, especially in rich ground, that numerous stalks are spread out from the original root, to fill up the vacant space. This is objectionable; because the quality of the grain must suffer from the weakening effects of so many ramifications from the same root; and, lastly, the late suckers seldom ripen with the parent stem.

It is to be remarked, that the destructive number of insects, in corn, depend much on the state of the weather when it is growing; as timely

falls of rain, when the grain approaches maturity, has the happy effect of washing from the ears, and destroying myriads, of the eggs of these insects; which, in a season of drought, would have been hatched in corn allowed to remain unrequited. However, it must be allowed that the increasing waste of corn we have suffered of late years from insects, makes it not only incumbent on us to give Mr. Sallis' recommendation a fair trial; but to adopt other approved methods with our seed-corn before sowing it; such as steeping the corn for several hours in lime, then drying it just before put in the ground, with lime, or the alkaline washes; or, even the ashes of straw, or rubbish; all of which contribute materially to ensure the destruction of the insects deposited in the seed corn; therefore, such precaution should be adopted, more especially in detached tracts of new ground about to be cultivated, in order to keep clear of these insects, which are generally first established in our fields by their insidious concealment in the seed corn.

Maize, if pulled very ripe, and heaped together in considerable bulk, seems to suffer in a similar degree from the vegetating process affecting its quality; and in seasons of drought, by hatching the weevil and moth. Perhaps, if it was pulled before quite ripe and exposed to dry weather until its sap evaporated; it might afterwards escape the destruction of insects, and keep better.

To conclude, it is a fact that can be proved every season, that potatoes dug shortly after their apples are formed on the stalks, and before the sap returns from the stems, and when the skin is firmly set on them, will not only keep longer; but the quality will continue much better than those dug at full maturity, when the hulms are dry and withered. The advantage of this practice for preserving potatoes, for sea-stock is well known in Ireland. The author of this communication had the stalks of his winter crop, when perfectly green and in advanced blossom, twice prematurely destroyed by frost; nevertheless, the potatoes, though not full grown, were of excellent quality, and preserved in a superior degree for use, and seed, for the following winter. The reasons given for the vegetating influence, and effects of ripe corn, will apply in a forcible degree to the ripe potatoe crop in this temperate climate, where it is so difficult (under any other plan but the one pointed out) to keep them any length of time from heating, vegetating, and even rotting; and, after sprouting once or twice, their quality becomes materially worse.

I am, Mr. Editor, Your most obedient Servant,
OBSERVER.

Selections.

Madras, March 4, 1823.—The DAVID SCOTT, homeward bound is daily looked for from Calcutta.—*Madras Government Gazette.*

Madras, March 5, 1823.—There have been no arrivals since our last Number.

The Ship LARKINS, and the H. C. Ship WARREN HASTINGS, have sailed in prosecution of their voyage to England—the former on Monday, the latter yesterday afternoon.—*Madras Gazette.*

Bombay, March 1, 1823.—We fear that those of our readers, who may sometimes be disposed to give the Newspaper a preference to the substantial of the breakfast table, will find it but a meagre substitute on this occasion. There have been no arrivals from England, either at our own or the other presidencies for nearly a month past; and “in this weak piping time of peace,” in India, there is little to interest the lover of news, beyond a Bull or a Horse Race. Such matter, however, as we have been able to collect is presented to them, with the hope that another week will bring forth something better.

Fire at Ahmedabad.—We are sorry to hear that a great destruction of property has taken place, through a fire at Ahmedabad on the 8th of February. The following account of it has been sent to us:

“A most alarming fire broke out in the upper part of a very large and lofty house, the property of one of the principal Merchants in this city, on the 8th instant; which, from the circumstance of there being no less than two hundred mounds of ghee, and a like quantity of oil on the premises, the flames rapidly destroyed. Aided by a strong north east wind, the fire soon extended to the neighbouring houses, and although a good supply of water was quickly procured, it was found impossible to arrest the progress of the flames, which continued to rage with great violence. By pulling down the neighbouring buildings we at length succeeded, but not until eight large houses were entirely consumed.

It is computed that the loss sustained cannot be less than two lacs and a half of Rupees, as large quantities of silk goods, cloths, and cochineal are known to have been in the houses, and only a small portion recovered.—*Ahmedabad 12th February 1823.*”

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
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Native Newspapers.

What the learned JORONHURUT has written in the preceding number respecting the publication named the FRIEND OF INDIA, is just. If the word “No,” be put before the name of the work, then it imports what it really is. It also does no good to this country; it is rather productive of evils, because it is filled with eulogiums of the faith of its authors, various groundless enticing subjects, and sarcasms upon other religions, and idolatry; and in the last number, the authors of it, perhaps blinded with resentment from disappointment, have reviled the manners and customs of all the inhabitants of this country; but the impartial will ever praise those who adhere to their own religion, and calumniate the apostates. Owing to the indifference of the natives, and want of check from the rulers, the violences of the enemies of piety and of slanderers, are so far increased. However, in course of time, every thing shall be obliterated. Now oblige us, by successively giving a description of all the numbers of the said publication, in conformity to your promise.—*Shomachar Chundricka.*

We published in the forty-eighth Number of SHOMACHAR CHUNDRIKA, that an Indigo-factor was going northwards, with a certain sum of money. When he reached Choornee, below Ranaghat, in the day time, eight or ten persons having brought his Budgerow near the shore, by pulling the ropes, had attempted to assail him. We concluded it to be an outrage of the robbers; but we have now heard a true account of the matter. Some persons belonging to the ancient rich family of Moostufees, were coming on a Budgerow to Chakdah, for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges. When they had left the mohara near Shibpore, the rope of their Budgerow fell upon a baboo, belonging to the family of Polchowdhurees, who had come with some attendants to bath in the Ganges; the baboo was so much provoked at this, that he gave orders to his people to heat those who were dragging the ropes; whereupon the Berjobasees, Burkundazees and Bülumvolas, who were on the Budgerow, fell upon the baboo and his people, and having rewarded every one of them, according to their respective deserts (that is having beaten them very severely) carried the vessel to Chakdah.

The Baboo, being highly enraged, sent word to Ranaghat, and resolved among his people that when that Budgerow should again come near Ranaghat at the time of returning, they would take revenge of the injury. But the Moostufees understanding their motives, instead of going on the Budgerow, returned home by land on Palankeen; while they, in order to discover the Budgerow, remained below Ranaghat the day and night. By chance an Indigo factor happened to pass below the place on a Budgerow like the one before mentioned; the people of the Baboo, blinded with resentment, thought to be the Budgerow of their enemy which they were in search of; and made an attack upon it. That gentleman (the Indigo factor) was very much enraged, and when he attempted to shoot them, they fled and took shelter in the house of the Polchowdhurees. He pursued them up to that place, upon which the Polchowdhurees made many apologies to him; but he dissatisfied with it represented the case to the judge of Kristonagur. We have not heard the result of it. This is what we have learnt respecting this affair.—*Shomachar Chundricka.*

• The mouth of a river.

Birth.

At Coimbatore, on the 11th instant, the Lady of JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq. of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs. TROTTER, of a Son.

Death.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, Mr. SILVASTER REBELLO, aged 7 years, 2 months and 19 days.

At Humeerpore, on the 6th instant, Captain CHARLES BRIDGEMAN NEILD, of the 4th Light Cavalry. The Character of this lamented Officer was cast in no ordinary mould; with many amiable singularities, and of pursuits eccentric from the sphere of life in which he was placed, he was richly gifted with some of the finest qualities that adorn human nature. As a man, he was possessed of the highest sense of honor and a proud spirit of honest independence. His talents though but little cultivated were of the highest order, and his mind was comprehensive, clear and energetic. As a friend, he was warm-hearted, generous, and devoted, whilst his liberality, (unfortunately for himself) bordered on profusion, and too frequently spurned at calculation. As an Officer, he was gallant, zealous, enterprising and intelligent, and justly possessed of the entire confidence and affection of the men, with whom, for 17 or 18 years, he had been unceasingly associated. By them, by his brother officers, by all who knew the worth, which the pen of friendship has thus feebly attempted to delineate. The name of Neild will ever be connected with all that is manly and honorable, while his loss will be long and deeply deplored, and his memory fondly cherished and revered.